

John Dick 25 Felling for Street Share

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 43.—Vol. I.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862.

ONE PENNY



FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF SIXTEEN PERSONS. (See page 679.)

Notes of the Week.

In the House of Lords, Earl Grey, referring to the proceedings of our troops in China, objected to the policy the Government was carrying out. Earl Russell admitted that the course now pursued by this country in China appeared to be a departure from a system of strict neutrality; but the circumstances were most exceptional. The stipulations of the treaty of Peking were being carried out faithfully by the Chinese Government, and our trade at the ports opened to us under that treaty was largely increasing. Of course the safety of these ports was essential to our commerce; and Ningpo had, therefore, been taken from the Taipings, because it was found that they would not agree to leave European property unmolested nor refrain from impeding the trade. They had approached the neighbourhood of Shanghai, and the English and French ambassadors resolved that the port must be protected, or the trade would be annihilated. That the Taipings were unable to establish a government of their own, nor likely to adhere to any engagements into which they entered, was proved by the most conclusive testimony from missionaries, merchants, officials, and all who had had any communication with them. Guided by the advice of Mr. Bruce, then, her Majesty's Government had decided not to assist the Chinese Government in putting down the rebels in the interior, but to protect from a horde of marauders those who, on the faith of a treaty, had settled at the ports, whilst at the same time they undertook no responsibilities on behalf of the Chinese Government, which, however, was the only one that showed any aptitude for civilisation, and was looked up to by the mass of the people as the ruling authority. So far from wishing to provoke a war, the object of the Government was to enable the Chinese Government, by its own means, to protect and develop the industry and resources of its most industrious and peaceful subjects. Several measures were subsequently advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for reading the Appropriation Bill a third time, Mr. S. Fitzmaurice called attention to the present state of affairs in China, and he inquired what information Government had received, and whether reinforcements had been recently demanded from India in support of our forces already in China. He thought the Chinese policy of the Government in reference to the rebels was attended with great danger, and he feared that we were once more about to embark in a Chinese war. Lord Cairnes said that the Government had not, to his knowledge, received any information bearing upon the points referred to by the hon. gentleman. We were not making war in China, except so far as was necessary to defend those positions at which our trade was carried on; and if they fell into the hands of Taipings our commerce would be annihilated. Sir H. Cairnes called attention to the recent procession in Dublin, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of a Roman Catholic College, when some thousands of persons assembled together on a Sunday, after some weeks' notice, and marched with bands of music at their head, and a company led by party colours. Sir H. P. said it was true that the procession referred to had taken place, but the banners which were used belonged strictly to the various trades who joined in it, and although green was the colour that predominated he believed that it was not a party colour. It was the desire of the Government to act fairly and honourably towards all parties in Ireland. The procession was one of a distinctly political character, and was intended as a reply to the refusal of the Government to grant a charter for the new Catholic University, as it was termed; but the whole affair was a perfect failure and it was really amusing to read the list of the persons who had taken part in it. The opinion of the law officers had been taken upon the subject, and it was their opinion that the technicalities of the Party Processions Act had not been infringed. The Union Relief Bill, for providing means for meeting the distress in the cotton districts, was then brought under the notice of the house, and after a preliminary motion, relating to the loss of the franchise incurred by the depressed condition of the operatives, had been disposed of, the house went into committee, and discussed the several clauses of the Bill, which was ordered to be reported on Wednesday.

The French Minister of War has just decided that soldiers may be placed, as in preceding years, at the disposal of farmers, at the request of the latter, to assist in getting in the harvest. Farmers in the neighbourhood of Paris have already applied and obtained troops, who will board and lodge with them until the completion of the harvest work.

The Empress of the French has presented the directors of the Lochmond Steamboat Company with two splendid vases, as an acknowledgment of her deep sense of the kindness shown to her when she visited Lochmond in November, 1860. The vases are of fine Sevres porcelain, mauve-coloured, with burnished gold bands, and beautifully enamelled foliage and flowers, the blush rose being most conspicuous. Each vase is 2½ feet in height, and 3 feet in circumference.

Despatches were sent on Saturday from the Colonial Office to the Governors of the North American Provinces, Malacca, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Labuan, the Australian Colonies, and Gibraltar.

We are enabled to state that orders have been given to the troops under the command of the Austrian General, Count de Stadion, to hold themselves in readiness to march on Rome. The whole line of the Mincio, and especially that part of the State known as the Quadrilateral, is occupied by Austrian forces from the interior of the Empire. An armed intervention on the part of Austria is hourly expected, at the first tidings of an invasion of the Holy See.

An incident occurred at the Varieties Theatre, after the performance of "Une Semaine à Londres," and which might almost have passed for an episode of the piece. As the audience were coming out of the theatre, a lady felt a movement in her pocket, and instantly seized the hand of her next neighbour, an elegantly dressed woman, who had taken her purse. On being accused of the theft, the latter expressed great indignation in a strong English accent. She was at once taken before the commissary of police, and there gave an address which proved to be false. The next morning it was ascertained that she had lodged at a hotel in the Rue Leprieux, and that two Englishmen, her companions, had left for London that morning at six, and taken her luggage with them. The lady-pickpocket, who refused to give her name, has been committed to prison to await her trial.

On Saturday morning the ship William Miles, having on board the second detachment of intending colonists for the new settlement of Albertland, New Zealand, left the East India Docks in the presence of a large concourse of people. A select party of ladies and gentlemen accompanied the ship to Gravesend, and on dropping anchor at that place a meeting was held upon the quarter-deck, and farewell addresses were delivered to the colonists by Mr. John Noble of the Middle Temple, Mr. Joseph A. Horner, F.R.S., Mr. Herbert Thompson, Rev. Mr. Foljambe, and Messrs. H. Bart and S. Brame (the managers of the expedition). The Rev. G. C. Smith offered up a prayer for the safety of the voyagers. The ship was gallantly decked with flags from stem to stern, and the excellent band of Mr. Harper Twelvemrees from Imperial Works, Bromley, accompanied the vessel, and played a variety of popular and enlivening strains. Among the eminent persons by whom the departure of the colonists was witnessed we noticed Mr. C. B. Butler, M.P., for the Tower Hamlets.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree suppressing the journal *L'Orléanais*. The motives for its suppression are stated in the official declaration to be the persistence of this journal in announcing that certain trades in the Loiret were in a deplorable condition, and that the workmen were unemployed, notwithstanding that the manufacturers prove the contrary.

The *Moniteur* announces that the *Progres* of Lyons has received a second warning for publishing in its number of Thursday last a correspondence from Paris reporting incidents as having taken place in the discussions of the Council of Ministers which were completely false.

ITALY.

The *Official Gazette* gives a formal denial to the alarming rumours of secret expeditions intended to be disembarked on the Tuscan or Pontifical coasts.

The same paper denies also that any popular demonstration has taken place in the public streets of Naples, and says, in conclusion, "The whole of these reports are without foundation."

The *Syndic of Marsala* has published an account of Garibaldi's visit to that city on the 19th inst., on which occasion Garibaldi made a speech against the Emperor of the French, exceeding in violence all his previous speeches.

It is asserted that the Government has sent orders by telegraph for the removal of the *Syndic* from office.

The *Prefect of Palermo* has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. General Brignone is spoken of as his successor.

The Chamber of Deputies continued the discussion on the question put by Signor Deprecelli relative to the foreign policy of the Government.

Signor Mordini desired that Parliament should resound with language of encouragement to the Roman people to break their chains, although respecting the French flag. He asked if the house had ever thought what would be the attitude of the Government in the case of an insurrection at Rome.

Signor Mordini believed that the Franco-Russian alliance would be dangerous to Italian interests, and that the Anglo-French alliance was necessary to ensure the peace of Europe. He thought, also, that Italy should fortify herself, and place herself in a warlike condition.

Other speakers spoke against the foreign policy of the Italian Government.

Signor Sineo said it was advisable that the Government should give some explanations of the statements of the Ministry relative to Switzerland, which appeared to have been incorrectly understood.

Signor Rattazzi replied that the speech of General Durando had been slightly misinterpreted. The Italian people and Government desired to respect the integrity and to uphold the power of Switzerland.

It was never meant to express any wish for a separation of territory from the Confederation. The Minister had only spoke of an eventuality contrary to our ideas and our wishes.

Intelligence from Palermo states that a slight assembly, headed by a Bourbon priest, had attempted to make a demonstration in favour of Signor Pallavicini, the *Prefect of Palermo*, who had been dismissed. The movement found no support among the population, and the crowd dispersed spontaneously upon the approach of the patrol of the National Guard.

Garibaldi is still at Palermo.

General Cugia has been appointed *prefect* of that city, and will go there immediately.

PORTUGAL.

The harvest being short, the Government will probably open the ports in September for the admission of foreign grain.

Funds are rising, in consequence of the successful negotiation of the loan.

The authorities are preparing to celebrate the royal marriage with great pomp.

The King is at Mafra.

The weather is excessively hot.

POLAND.

MM. Wengliński and Alexander Kurz (landowners), and M. Nathias Nosen, a banker, have been appointed members of the Council of State for 1862.

A letter from Warsaw of the 10th ult. gives some particulars respecting the man who attempted to assassinate the Grand Duke Constantine. He refuses to make any confession, saying that death is certain to him, and that he does not want to be unnecessarily tormented. He refuses to say whether he has any accomplices. The trial is to be conducted by civil and military judges, and the Grand Duke has stated that he wishes it to be open to the public. The military authorities, it is said, were opposed to the participation of the civil judges; but they were obliged to yield to superior orders.

MONTENEGRO.

The convention concluded between Vuk Effendi and M. Garaschanin stipulated that the Turkish army should remove to a distance of three hours' journey from the frontiers of Servia. Notwithstanding this convention, however, Omar Pasha has just ordered the whole Turkish army to approach the Servian frontier. The Turks have fallen back from Sajaratz to Spuz, after having been beaten with great loss by Mirko, on Saturday last.

On the 24th ult. the Turks were beaten with great loss by the Montenegrins at Sajaratz.

Engagements took place on Thursday last between the Turks and Montenegrins, near Gerlitschi, Gavezio, Czraluka, and Zagarow, in which the Turks state that the Montenegrins were defeated.

The Montenegrins, however, claim to have gained the victory.

THE HERZEGOVINA.

The Montenegrins have been beaten on all points, and, discouraged in consequence, are burning their own villages.

The inhabitants of Piperi have submitted to the Turks.

Omer Pasha has posed Bashi Bazuks upon the frontiers of Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Servia, for the purpose of observing the enemy.

AMERICA.

Passengers who have arrived by the Scotia, and who have visited McClellan's camp, describe the army of the North as in a most wretched condition, and intelligent opinion in the Northern cities as settling down into the conviction of the impossibility of reconquering the South. The Ministry at Washington are squabbling with the President, and everything is in confusion, with a financial collapse imminent. The impression seems to be gaining ground in the North that peace is not far off, and that a timely effort at mediation by France and England would decide the question promptly.

It is expected in Washington that General Halleck will assume the command of the United States armies, Generals McClellan and Pope retaining their present positions.

McClellan's army has been reinforced from Hunter's command.

In the Senate Mr. Chandler has denounced McClellan's tactics, declaring that tens of thousands of men were killed in the swamp, and stating that 158,000 men were sent to McClellan previous to the battles before Richmond.

The New York press continue to urge the people to arms. Recruiting in New York is still inactive.

Congress has passed the Militia Bill, authorising the President to employ negroes for camp service or any military or naval service for which they are competent; also to accept 100,000 volunteers for nine months, with 25 dollars bounty and one month's advance pay.

The Governor of New York has proclaimed a State bounty of fifty dollars.

The Border State members have issued a majority report opposing President Lincoln's abolition scheme, and a minority report favouring the scheme.

President Lincoln has signed the Confiscation Bill, with amendments that the provisions of the Bill should not apply to acts of rebels done previous to the passage of the Bill, and that the confiscation is to be only during the lifetime of offenders.

A message was previously sent to Congress by the President suggesting some modifications in the Bill, but it was not favourably received by the Republican party.

The President has signed an act for issuing postage and other stamps for currency, and forbidding banks or corporations to issue bills for less than one dollar.

Congress adjourned on the 17th inst. During the session it has appropriated 800,000,000 dols.; including 560,000,000 dols. were for the army and 100,000,000 dols. for the navy.

The Confederate general Lee congratulates the Confederate army upon relieving Richmond from a state of siege, and claims to have captured fifty-three pieces of artillery in the late engagement.

The Confederate general Price is reported to have crossed the Mississippi into Arkansas, to co-operate against the Federal general.

The Confederate general Hindman has issued a proclamation from Little Rock, urging the people to make a determined effort to prevent General Curtis from escaping.

General Curtis, by forced marches, had arrived safely at Helena, Arkansas.

Several small engagements have occurred in Arkansas, in which the Federals were successful.

The Confederates, under General Morgan, are committing serious depredations in Kentucky, and were advancing on Louisville.

The Federals, with several pieces of artillery, left Louisville and advanced to Georgetown to meet General Morgan's forces.

General Pope's army has entered Gordonsville, and destroyed the junction of the Orange, Alexandria, and Virginia Central Railroad.

It is claimed that this will cut off a large quantity of supplies for the Confederates at Richmond.

General Pope has issued a general order that the army will subsist on the country in which operations are carried on.

The Confederates have captured Cynthia, Kentucky.

Great excitement exists at Covington, Newport, and even at Cincinnati.

The South-west is overrun by guerrillas.

The Confederates have captured Henderson, Kentucky, and Newburgh, Indiana.

The Richmond papers speculate upon General McClellan's advance by the James River, and strongly urge the erection of earthworks.

The Confederates are reported to have evacuated Murfreesboro' and retired to Chatanooga.

It is rumoured that General "Stonewall" Jackson is in the Shenandoah Valley advancing upon Harper's Ferry.

The British steamer Ann has been captured in Mobile Bay.

Vicksburg still holds out.

HAMPTON COURT.

THERE is no more attractive spot in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, in all respects—beauty of situation, interesting associations, and treasures of art—than the Palace, Gardens, and Grounds of Hampton Court. The increasing number of visitors, year after year, testifies to the high estimation entertained of the admirable privilege which the public enjoy, of roaming over the delightful pleasure-grounds and gardens, or pacing the splendid galleries of this truly royal domain; and the orderly conduct and correct demeanor of the numerous pleasant parties, who, in gaiety of heart and genuine enjoyment, spend their occasional holiday here, is evidence sufficient of the happy influences of that system which holds out inducements to the mass of the community, for the increase of self-respect, and the general elevation of taste and refinement of manners.

This palace—which, more than any other in Britain, may be named the Palace of the People—is indebted for its existence and its splendour to the ambition and magnificence of Wolsey. After attaining the summit of his power, and being, as he supposed, within an inch of the Papedom itself, he here devoted the appropriation of six bishoprics, and at least a hundred abbacies, to raise a pile worthy of his greatness and renown; but envious courtiers stepped in to seize the phantom from his grasp; and being rudely questioned by his domineering master for what purpose he designed such a pile, he was constrained to forego the whole, and declare it had been raised for the sovereign himself.

The east front has an imposing aspect, it is 330 feet in length, presenting the principal and most perfect of the alterations made by Wren; the red brick of which it is composed contrasting well, with the stone, introduced at intervals, and the Ionic pillars in the centre, though by many deemed inappropriate, have on the whole a fine effect. (See engraving, page 680.)

The garden in front of the palace branches out into three great avenues, of which the two lateral, or smaller, diverge at an angle on each side of the principal, or central avenue, producing a fan-like effect exceedingly beautiful. They are of considerable extent; but the central, though apparently of far greater length, is extremely limited, being bounded at a short distance by a railing, which intervenes between a circular pond and an oblong canal or sheet of water, the last of which projects far into a portion of the demesne, or park, which is closed to the public.

In the centre is a large circular basin, with a small jet-d'eau and tenanted by numerous beautiful specimens of gold and silver fish, so tame that they readily follow the visitor for a few crumbs of bread. The picture gallery, which contain about 1,100 pictures, by celebrated masters, are among the attractions of this—one of the chief objects of interest in the vicinity of London.

A DUEL with swords took place on Wednesday at the barracks at Bercy, between two corporals of the 89th regiment of the Line. One of them received a thrust in the side, and was immediately conveyed to the military hospital of the Val-de-Grace.

MESSRS. DEFRIES AND SON the celebrated chandelier manufacturers, of London and Birmingham, with whose immense glass trophy in the International Exhibition the public are familiar, have just completed two gigantic crystal chandeliers for two theatres in St. Petersburg, some notion may be formed of the great size and elegance when we state that no less than 100,000 spangles besides innumerable feather-pieces, glass friezes, prism drops, rosettes, &c. are used in their construction.

STRANGE MURDER BY A LUNATIC.—A shocking murder was committed a few days since at Cosne (Nievre), by a lunatic named Chenu, who entered the house of a woman named Charbuis in her absence, and cut off the head of a child two months old, which lay in a cradle. He afterwards attempted to kill himself, but was prevented by the entrance of some neighbours. When asked his motive for committing such a crime, he replied that the child was crying, and that it was necessary to make an example of it.

Home News.

On Sunday morning the Right Rev. Bishop Trower, D.D., late Bishop of Glasgow, advocated the cause of the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, established for the treatment of club foot, spinal, and other deformities, at the church of St. John's, Paddington. In the course of his eloquent appeal his lordship stated that since the establishment of the hospital more than 29,000 persons had received its benefits, adults being discharged with straight and useful limbs after being unable to walk or stand for more than twenty years; while the number of patients admitted last year was nearly 500 more than in 1860, and 1,900 were now under treatment, but for want of funds it was at present impossible to admit 120 severe cases waiting. The committee anxious, however, to meet those pressing claims had determined to admit six more in patients, but earnestly hoped the public would come forward, and enable them to meet these heavy additional demands upon the funds. In conclusion, the right rev. prelate appealed to the congregation on behalf of the charity, and at the close of the service a liberal collection was made.

A PRESENTATION of plate to Mr. H. Chubb, secretary and manager of the North London Railway, took place last Saturday, at the company's works at Bow. The presentation was made in one of the workshops, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion, the place being filled by several hundreds of the company's servants, their families, &c. The testimonial consisted of a silver epergne, tea and coffee service, and salver bearing a suitable inscription. It was subscribed for by the officers and servants of the company. The assembly was presided over by Mr. J. H. Adams. After the presentation, Mr. Chubb returned thanks in an appropriate speech. Several gentlemen addressed the company, and bore testimony to the high respect entertained by all classes for Mr. Chubb's character, and warmly congratulated him upon his appointment to the more influential position he has recently accepted.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH has graciously presented fine specimens of Gobelins and Beauvais tapestry to the South Kensington Museum. The presents were notified by the following decree from Marshal Vaillant:—"Palace of the Tuilleries, July 12th, 1862.—M. ADMINISTRATOR.—I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty the Emperor, wishing to recognise the gracious reception which has been given to the French jury by the directors and the inspectors of the Kensington Museum, has deigned to authorise me to present, in his name, to that institution the products of the manufacturers of the Gobelins and of Beauvais here below indicated, namely, a tapestry representing Christ at the tomb, after Caravaggio, as a specimen of the Gobelin work. An arm-chair, as a specimen of the workmanship of Beauvais.—Receive, &c.—The Marshal of France, Minister of the Imperial Household, VAILLANT.—To the Administrator of the Imperial Manufactories of the Gobelins and Beauvais."

AN INQUEST has been held by Mr. Humphreys, at the Black Horse Tavern, Shoreditch, on the body of a child, which was found in a bag at the goods depot of the Eastern Counties Railway. The bag had been brought up by the train from Cambridge on the 19th ult., as part of the passengers' luggage, but not being claimed it was left in the goods depot until the Friday, when the smell attracted notice, and it was opened. The body of the infant was then found. There was a bruise on the side of the child's head, but nothing to indicate by what means the death had been caused. The coroner said the case was one of great suspicion, and he should adjourn the inquest to allow time for inquiry.

AN INQUEST was held by Mr. Carter, on Saturday, at the Holly Tree Tavern, Bermondsey, on the body of George Shorter, 21, employed by Messrs. Flockton, rectifiers of tar, who fell into a vat of oil while in an epileptic fit. After hearing the medical evidence, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of the epileptic fit, and not from immersion in the oil.

A MAN of colour, named Walter, has been arrested on the charge of stabbing a prostitute named Norris, in a house in Bluegate-fields, High-street, Shadwell. The woman was taken to the London Hospital, when the resident surgeon, with assistance, succeeded in removing a shoemaker's knife which was firmly fixed in her right shoulder. The deadly weapon had passed completely through the body into the armpit, and when the unfortunate female's clothing was removed, four other serious stab wounds were discovered. There were deep incisions in the middle of the back, and the other was a long incised wound in the fleshy part of the right arm, which divided several of the muscles and large blood-vessels. She was at once placed in bed, and stimulants were administered to her; but very faint hopes are given of her life. Walter said the woman had robbed him of £4 in gold and four half-crowns in silver, with the whole of his clothes. Two females, who are well known, left the house at an early hour in the morning, and the police suspect them as being concerned in the robbery.

THE BELGIAN government, having established a second daily packet service between Dover and Ostend, on Friday, the 1st of August, and thenceforward, in addition to the present night-mails, day-mails for Belgium, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, and the Netherlands, will be made up in London for conveyance to Dover by the same train which takes the day mail for France, leaving London Bridge at 7.30 a.m., and all letters, &c. posted or arriving in London in time to be sent in these day mails will be so forwarded. The following will be the hours for posting in London letters, newspapers, and other printed papers intended for conveyance by these day mails:—At any of the ordinary receiving offices up to nine o'clock the previous evening. At the district offices, and at the branch offices at Charing-cross and Lombard-street, as well as at the pillar letter-boxes in the town districts up to five o'clock on the morning of dispatch. At the chief office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, up to seven a.m. At the Foreign Post-office (adjoining the continental parcels office) at the South-Eastern Railway station, London Bridge, up to 7.15 a.m. By command of the Postmaster General. ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.—General Post-office, July 24.

THE WATERLOO MURDERER.—The conduct of Gipsy Lee, who murdered his wife at Waterloo, on the 21st of June, and who at the recent assizes was proved to be insane, has been more violent than ever since the trial. Great restraint is obliged to be put upon him. His personal appearance is said to be much altered, and all the evidences of insanity are manifest.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Letters from Honolulu, received via San Francisco, bring news from the Sandwich Islands to the 8th May. The King opened his Parliament on the 20th April with a speech, in which he stated that his relations with foreign Powers were most friendly, and that the Minister for Foreign Affairs would lay before the house certain questions, the solution of which he had referred to the Emperor of the French. His Majesty also stated that he had accredited Sir John Bowring as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor Napoleon, as well as other European Sovereigns, and the President of the United States. Only fifteen whalers had visited the Sandwich Islands during the spring, a much smaller number than in previous years.

A DEPUTATION from the Sunday Bands Committee waited on the Chief Commissioners of Works on Monday, relative to certain statements recently made by the Society for the Better Observation of the Lord's day, charging them with being an irresponsible body, which they denied, as a financial account was annually published; and at the same time soliciting the honourable gentlemen's permission to allow enclosures to be formed for the convenience of the Lord's day, which met with a favourable reply.

Provincial News.

ON Thursday an accident, attended by fatal consequences, occurred about two miles below Spetchley Station of the Bristol and Birmingham railway, when a man named Stowell was killed, and another, named Hemming, received a severe wound of the scalp, but is in a fair way of recovery. It appears that they were labourers on the line, and that after dinner they laid down near the rails, where they fell asleep. The goods train coming up at the time went over the head of Stowell, completely smashing it, and wounding Hemming on the scalp.

THE WRETCHED man Gilbert, who was convicted at Winchester last week of the wilful murder of Miss Hall, has made a full confession of his guilt. He says he lay in wait for her, and when she came near the ditch he pounced upon her and throttled her, but did not kill her. He then tied her hands behind her, used her very brutally, and left her then alive, but shortly returned and dragged her up the ditch, and left her dead; but he must have untied her hands, as when the body was found her hands were not tied. He is to suffer on Monday next.

THE LATE LORD PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND.—The remains of his Grace the Lord Primate were removed from Woburn to Aynagh on Friday evening. The funeral takes place on Wednesday.

REPRESENTATION OF CARLOW COUNTY.—At a meeting held in the town of Carlow, on the 25th inst., Mr. Bunbury's resignation as one of the representatives of the county was announced, and Captain Palk Beresford chosen by the Conservative party as his successor. No contest is expected. Mr. Bunbury's acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds may be looked for forthwith.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR PLYMOUTH.—Cann-house, Tamerton, about five miles from Plymouth, the seat of Mr. Mark Grigg, the head of the firm, Coates, Williams and Co. (Plymouth gin distillery), was burnt down on Saturday afternoon last. The building was a large cottage in the semi-Italian style, elegantly furnished, and contained a large collection of valuable paintings chiefly of English Schools, rare books, prints, and articles of vertu. The fire broke out through a spark from a chimney falling on the thatched roof. The accident was witnessed from the grounds, and within three quarters of an hour the West of England fire-engine arrived from Plymouth, followed shortly after by the county. The main building was, however, entirely destroyed, but a large portion of the paintings, furniture, books, prints, &c., were removed into the spacious conservatories in the grounds, and the spread of the fire to the other building was prevented. Mr. Marshall, the West of England Fire Insurance agent, and staff, remaining on the spot until midnight.

A PLEASURE BOAT AT SEA ALL NIGHT.—On Thursday afternoon a party, consisting of six ladies and six gentlemen, from Hull, put off from Withernsea in a pleasure boat, and, being carried away by the force of the wind and tide, they were unable to regain the shore; and after passing the night at sea, during which time they had frequently to bale the boat of water, they were picked up on Saturday morning by a vessel and taken into Burlington, not a little fatigued with their unfortunate adventure.

LIFEBOAT SERVICE.—FLEETWOOD.—Last week at flood tide and in a gale of wind, a sloop came into the breakers off this port and struck heavily. The lifeboat of the National Lifeboat Institution was immediately launched to the assistance of the vessel, and found that the seas were washing completely over her and that all her sails were split. The crew of the lifeboat seeing that those on the sloop were completely exhausted, immediately jumped on board her and worked hard at the pumps. In the meantime a steam-tug fortunately came to their help and brought both vessel and lifeboat together into Fleetwood Harbour. The crew of the sloop must have perished had not the lifeboat gone off so promptly to their help.

THE KIRKCALDY ELECTION.—Mr. Aytoun was on Friday returned for the Kirkcaldy Burghs by acclamation, their being no opposition.

ELECTION DAY AT ETON.—Saturday was the day for the election at Eton of the scholars on the foundation and those who proceed to King's College, Cambridge. It has been customary on these occasions for the scholars to deliver orations in the hall, in the presence of a large assembly, but this practice has now been dispensed with, and is confined to the 4th of June, the anniversary of King George the Third's birthday, on which the great Eton festival of the year is held. In the evening, however, the boys rode in procession, as usual, from Brocas to Surley Hall, where they partook of supper, and on their return, as they passed the Eyot, there was a brilliant display of fireworks. The complete list of successful candidates will not be made known until Thursday, and by the end of the week the school, which is at present attended by nearly 900 boys, will have broken up for the holidays.

THE MURDER OF JOHN HERDMAN, ESQ.—BELFAST.—On the resumption of this case, witnesses for the defence were examined to establish the ground of insanity. After a speech from the prisoner's counsel, and reply of the Attorney-General, the judge charged the jury, who retired, and after an absence of twenty minutes, returned into court with a verdict of guilty against William Herdman, the prisoner, with recommendation to mercy. Sentence deferred.

PAUPERISM IN PRESTON.—The means of providing for the immense increase in the pauperism in the Preston Union, and for the further increase which is anticipated, has been the subject of a correspondence between the Preston guardians and the Poor-law Board. Mr. Villiers suggested a rate in aid, but the chairman of guardians preferred a loan on the security of the rates, and one of the guardians suggested a grant from the Treasury, repayable in a term of years. It was said that if the distress went on increasing at its present ratio, not less than £100,000 would be required for Lancashire alone, in addition to the amount raised by the poor rate.

THE cotton mill of Messrs. Edward Navey and Co., at Soyland, near Halifax, was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. The damage is estimated at £4,000.

THE ALLEGED WHOLESALE POISONINGS.—The inquest on the body of Peter Mawer, at Boston, Lincolnshire, has just terminated. Mr. Mawer died in 1851, somewhat suddenly, and recent occurrences elsewhere revived in a very strong manner the public belief that he had been poisoned. An inquest was consequently opened a few weeks ago, and the body was ordered to be examined for analysis. The report of Professor Taylor, to whom the viscera had been forwarded, was presented to the jury at the resumed inquiry on Thursday last. It stated that the analysis had failed to prove the presence of poison in the remains. This being the case, the coroner did not think it necessary to call several witnesses who were in attendance, and who could offer circumstantial evidence which, in his opinion, would prove almost to a certainty that Mr. Mawer was poisoned. He then detailed the circumstances that had led to the disinterment of the body, and the jury agreed to a verdict declaring their belief that the deceased's death had been caused by poison, and expressing regret that, owing to the length of time the body had been interred, the chemical analysis had failed to detect the poison in the remains. The person to whom suspicion pointed is Mrs. Constance Wilson, lately acquitted at the Central Criminal Court of poisoning Mrs. Jackson, and now in custody under remand at Lambeth, charged with having by the same means caused the death of Mrs. Atkinson, of Kirkby Lonsdale, and also that of another female named Soames. At the time of Mr. Mawer's death, Constance Wilson was his housekeeper, and she attended him during his illness.

GREAT FIRE AT THE GOSWELL ROAD DISTILLERY AND CHEMICAL WORKS.

THE most extensive conflagration that has occurred in the parish of Clerkenwell happened on Tuesday, about two o'clock, which in a very brief space of time laid in ruins property valued at several thousand pounds sterling. The scene of its operation was the Goswell-road Distillery and Chemical Works, belonging to Messrs. Midgeon, in Owen's row, Goswell-road. The building in which the fire commenced was about 150 feet long and between 30 and 40 feet wide. It is hardly necessary to state that a factory of such a description contained an immense quantity of spirits, essential oils, tinctures of every character, all of which are of the most inflammable nature when once a flame reaches them, and such unfortunately was the case on the present occasion. It appears from the inquiries made during the raging of the fire, that a police-constable, whilst passing the end of Owen's-row, noticed a sort of thin white smoke, as if proceeding from the ignition of ether, or some other chemical, hovering over the top of the principal building. Feeling convinced that the premises were on fire he sounded an alarm in the usual way, and by springing his rattle obtained other assistance, and messengers were forthwith sent to call the Royal Society's escapes and the engines. Before sufficient time had elapsed to call either, the flames shot through the various windows with the greatest impetuosity, rising so high in the air as to become a far more speedy messenger of danger than the men sent off, and in a very short space of time the Royal Society's escapes attended, as well as the parish engine and numerous manual power machines of the London Brigade under the superintendence of Captain Shaw, Mr. F. Go, the chief officer of the B. district, and Engineer Berryer. The land steam-engine by Shand and Mason was also brought from Watling-street at the same time. The mains of the New River Company having been down, unfortunately only a scanty supply of water could be obtained, certainly insufficient to feed so many engines that were required to extinguish so great a body of flame, and the firemen being in consequence retarded in their labour, the flames did greater havoc than otherwise would have been the case, and at length the whole of the upper floor presented many thousand superficial feet of fire, threatening at the same time with destruction the extensive stores of Messrs. Catchpool and Co., flour factors. Under the direction of Captain Shaw, and the officers under him, the brigade worked in a most admirable manner, but it took them several hours before they could obtain the mastery over the fearful element, and not before the upper warehouse was burned out, and the roof of the lower floors also severely damaged by fire and water. The origin of the fire is enveloped in obscurity. Fortunately, the firm was insured in the Sun Fire Office. The flour stores of Messrs. Catchpool and Co. are also seriously damaged by fire and water. These premises were insured in the Phoenix Fire Office. Several other fires took place during the morning, but the damage at each was inconsiderable.

RHYL, NORTH WALES.

THE engraving that decorates page 677, is a very faithful view, from a drawing by a local artist (to whom our thanks are justly due) of Rhyll, one of the most rising watering-places on the north-western coast. It is situated at the low, sandy termination of the Vale of Clwyd, and near the outlet of the united rivers Clwyd and Elwy. It is altogether a modern erection, and is still rapidly extending. The shore is flat and uninteresting, and the adjacent country, for some miles in every direction, is a dull, uninviting level; yet Rhyll has proved powerfully attractive, and within a very short period has acquired the aspect of a cheerful, thriving, fashionable town. Its recommendations are easy access, pure air, smooth firm sands, facilities for bathing, good hotels and lodgings, houses, and many agreeable objects within moderate drives, as St. Asaph, Rhuddlan Castle, Denbigh, the Vale of Clwyd, and the caverns near Cefn.

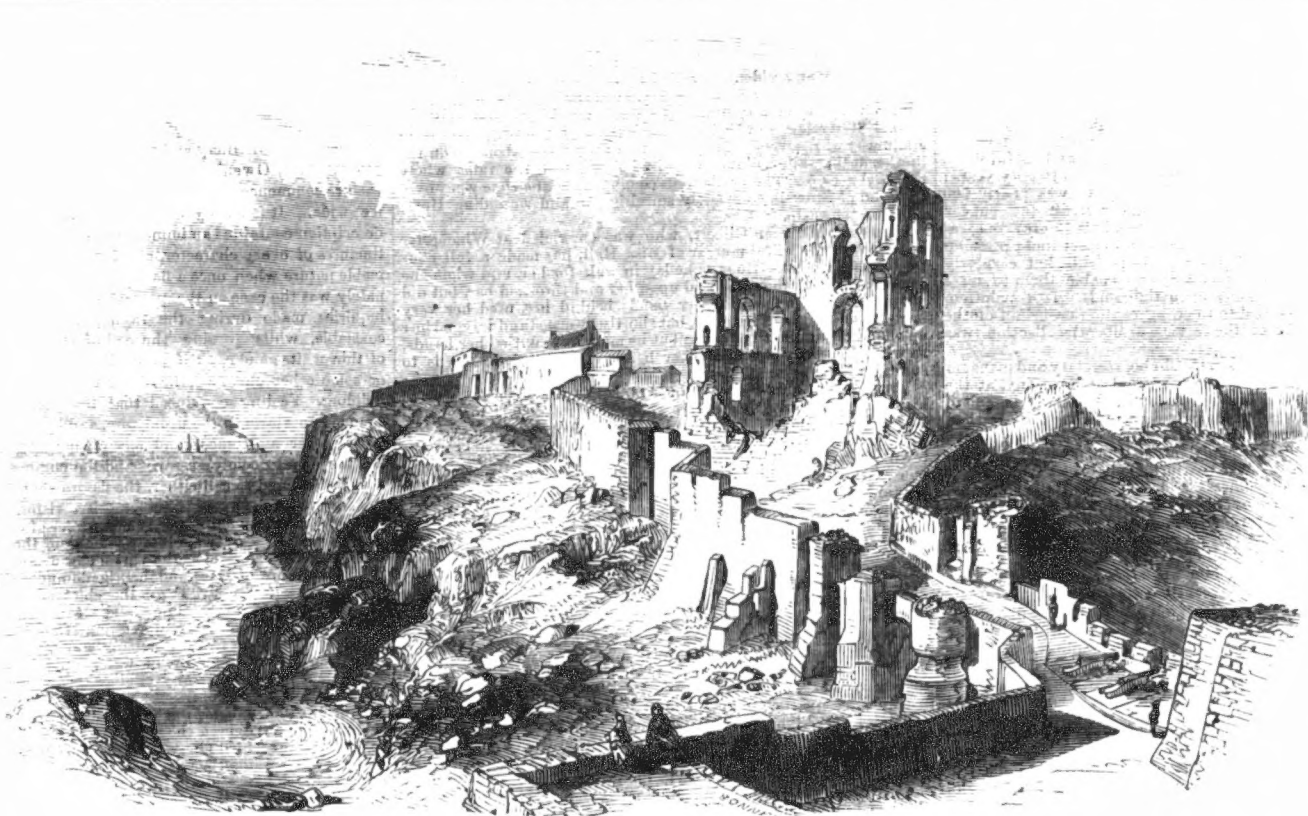
SCARBOROUGH.

SCARBOROUGH has, of late years, been growing rapidly in favour with annual visitors to the seaside, the Great Northern Railway offering great facilities by excursion and ordinary trains to enable Londoners to reach it in a few hours, though principally supported by strangers of the middle classes from the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Durham, and the West Riding of Yorkshire for sea-bathing and amusement. This patronage has been met with a corresponding degree of spirit by the inhabitants, and residences to suit all tastes for their accommodation have sprung into existence. The town possibly owes its present importance to its possession of two mineral springs, discovered in 1620, which now form, next to its castle, of which we shall speak presently, one of its chief attractions. The Spa is connected with the higher town by a fine iron bridge of four arches, supported on massive stone pillars, 70 ft. in height, thrown across a ravine at a cost of £9,000. By a singular accident, which occurred in 1737, this Spa was nearly lost. From a graphic account of it we give the following extract:—
"The Spa lies south from the town. On the sands fronting the sea, to the east, and on the back of it, to the west, was a high cliff, 54 yards above high-water mark. The staith, or wharf, consisted of a large body of stone, bound by timbers, and was a fence against the sea for the security of the Spa-house. It was 76 feet long, and 12 feet high. The house and buildings are on a level with the staith, at the north end of which, on a small rise above the level sands, were the wells belonging to the Spa. In the morning of the 20th December, a great crack was heard from the cellar of the Spa-house, and, on search being made, it was discovered to be rent. The night following another crack was heard, and in the morning the inhabitants were surprised to see the strange form it was in, and got several gentlemen to view it, who, thinking the house could not stand long, advised them to remove their goods, but this advice they neglected. On the Thursday following, between two and three in the afternoon, another crack was heard, and the cliff behind it rent 224 yards in length, and 66 in breadth, and was all in motion, slowly descending for several hours. The top of the cliff contained about an acre of pasture-land, and had cattle then feeding on it. At length it settled about 17 yards perpendicular below its former height. The sides of the cliff nearest the Spa stood as before, but were in many parts broken and forced forward to the sea. The ground, when sunk, continued on a level, and the next morning the cattle were still feeding on it, the main land being as a wall on the west, and a part of the cliff as a wall to the east; but the whole appeared in such confusion as is not to be described. As the ground sunk, the earth, or sand, on which the people were accustomed to walk under the cliff, rose out of its natural position for above 100 yards in length, and 26 in breadth, on each side of the staith, north and south, and was in some places 6, and in others 7 yards above its former level. The Spa wall rose with it, but no sooner began to rise than it ceased running, and was for some time lost; even the staith, which was computed to be in weight 2,463 tons, rose entire and whole 12 feet higher than its former position, but rent a little in the front, and fell 20 yards forward towards the ocean."

"At that time the given cause for this strange phenomenon was as follows:—The staith, a short time before, having been thrown down by the violence of the sea, one Mr. Viner was employed to

build it. He caused a trench to be dug, which was, with great difficulty, cleared of water; and when this was completed, he found that in several parts of the trench he could easily thrust his cane up to the head, from this it was naturally concluded that all the earth under the staithe was of a porous, spongy nature, and that it was much the same below the foundation of the Spa-house, and under the sides of the cliff adjoining. Allowing this, the solid earth and the cliff (which were of so vast a weight as by computation to amount to 261,360 tons) pressing gradually upon and into the swampy, boggy earth beneath it, would of course raise the earth and sands in the front, and produce the surprising effects we have related.

"Having cleared away the ruins and searched diligently, they again found the Spa-spring, which, on trial, appeared rather improved than impaired by the disaster; and at present the whole is in a more flourishing condition than it was previous to the accident."

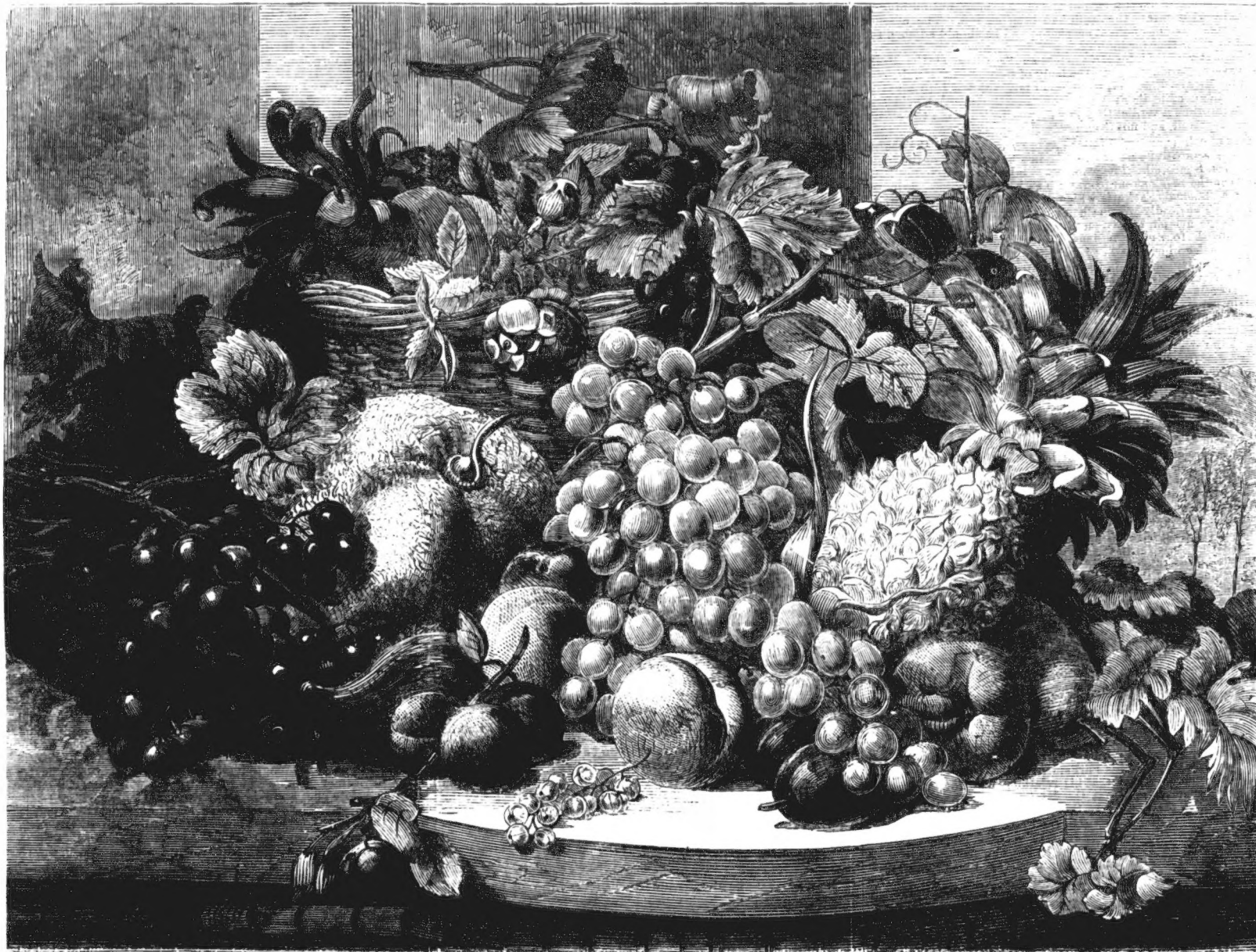


SEASIDE SKETCHES, NO. 4.—SCARBOROUGH CASTLE.

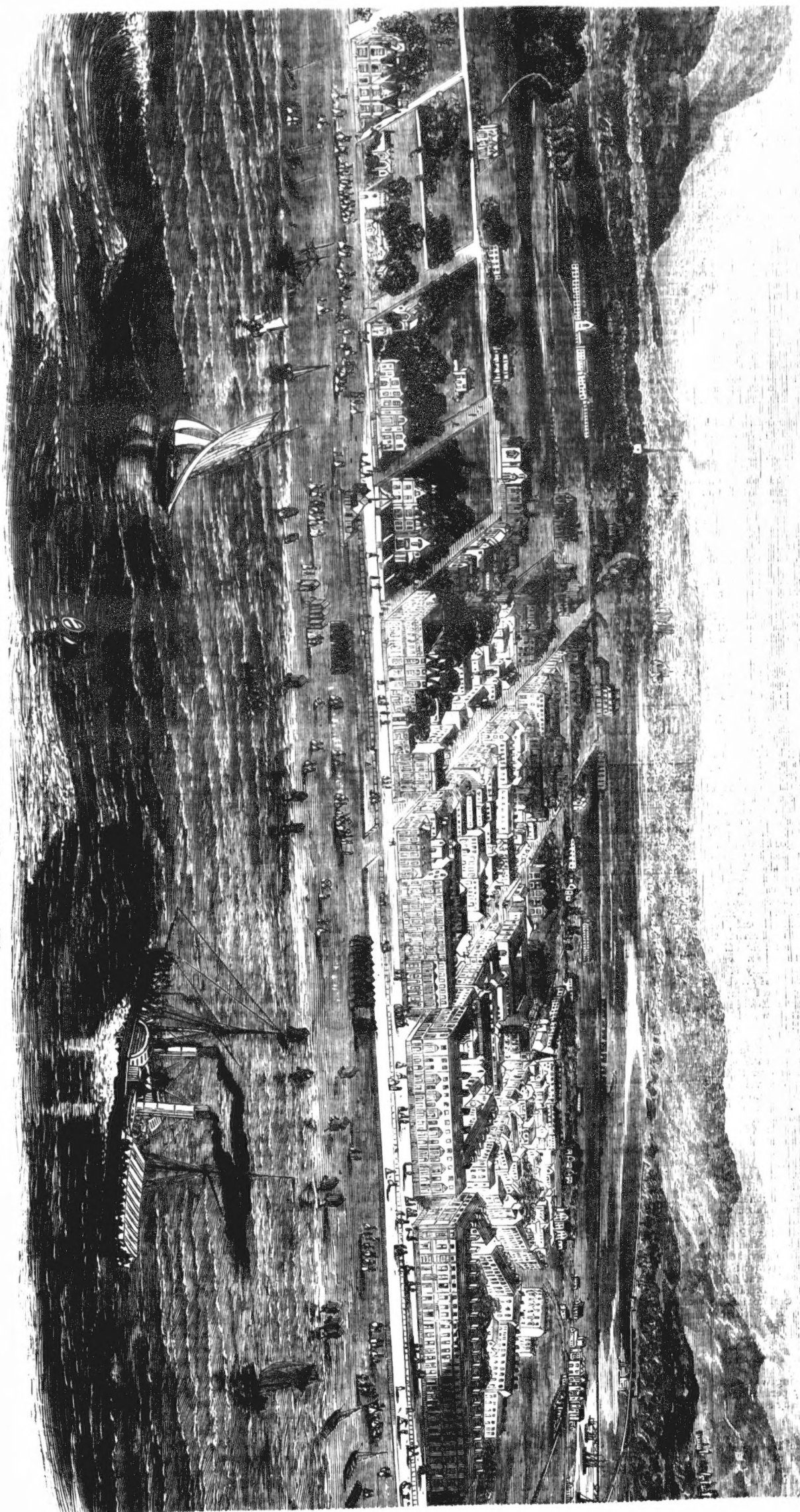
Scarborough is a seaport, parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and parish, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 35 miles north east of York. Its appearance from the sea is very striking, rising amphitheatrically to a considerable height. To the east stand the ruins of its ancient castle, built in the reign of Ste-

phen, to which Piers de Gaveston, the minion of Edward II., fled for refuge from the vengeance of the exasperated barons. The castle, after sustaining two sieges from the parliamentary troops, was dismantled at the close of the civil wars; and though a portion of it was repaired in 1745, and barracks have been subsequently built in its immediate vicinity, it is principally in ruins. The remains of the keep consist of a square tower, nearly 100 ft. in height. The entire surface included within the outer walls comprises nearly 19 acres. A strong gateway still remains, with portions of the circular towers occurring at intervals in the line of the fortifications. It was, in fact, previous to the invention of artillery, one of the principal strongholds in the kingdom. To the south is a vast expanse of ocean, where fleets of ships are continually to be seen passing, whilst on the beach the facilities for sea-bathing are unrivalled. Take it altogether, there are few places on the coast that offer greater inducements to a visit than Scarborough.

phen, to which Piers de Gaveston, the minion of Edward II., fled for refuge from the vengeance of the exasperated barons. The castle, after sustaining two sieges from the parliamentary troops, was dismantled at the close of the civil wars; and though a portion of it was repaired in 1745, and barracks have been subsequently built in its immediate vicinity, it is principally in ruins. The remains of the keep consist of a square tower, nearly 100 ft. in height. The entire surface included within the outer walls comprises nearly 19 acres. A strong gateway still remains, with portions of the circular towers occurring at intervals in the line of the fortifications. It was, in fact, previous to the invention of artillery, one of the principal



SUMMER FRUIT.



SEASIDE SKETCHES, NO. 5.—RHVL. (See page 675.)

The Court.

THE Queen and her family are passing their time in the most quiet manner at Balmoral.

BEFORE leaving Windsor, on Monday evening, the Queen visited the Chapel Royal of St. George, and placed new wreaths of everlasting flowers over the temporary grave of the late Prince Consort. The confidential and amiable understanding which exists between her Majesty and the Prince of Wales is a source of much consolation to the Queen. The dutiful attention of the Prince, whom her Majesty constantly consults on all important matters connected with the State, is most marked, and it will be a gratification to the Queen's loyal subjects and respectful sympathisers in her grief to hear that her Majesty has this comfort in her bereavement.

SOON after the Prince and Princess Louis at Darmstadt, they received the authorities of the town and of Bessungen, and thanked them for the cordial reception they had met with on their entering into the city. Their Royal Highnesses have also received a deputation from the English families residing at Darmstadt, who presented an address of congratulation. The First and Second Legislative Chambers, the whole of the military officers in the capital, the clergy, the ministers of State, and other authorities also had the honour to be received in the course of the week, in order that they might express their congratulations to their Royal Highnesses. The evangelical clergy also presented a very beautiful Bible, which was very graciously received by the Prince and Princess. The provincial capital and the University of Giessen have sent deputations, the first of which, in the name of the town, presented an elegant and richly-ornamented dressing-case, and at the same time expressed the wish that their Royal Highnesses would soon honour the town of Oberhessen with a visit; the second deputation expressed the hearty congratulations of the University. The Prince and Princess received the deputations and addresses most kindly, and suitable replies were returned to each.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres has visited his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt on board his yacht off Woolwich.

A TABLET to the memory of the late Prince Consort is about to be erected in the Free Church of Crathie.

The Empress Eugenie went to Paris from St. Cloud on Thursday to visit the Princess Clotilde. Her Majesty remained for an hour with the Princess, who is going on most satisfactorily.

ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Sir William Codrington, K.C.B., the Governor of Gibraltar, has arrived in England on leave of absence.

The ship composing the Channel fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Robert Smart, K.H., were yesterday at anchor at Kiel, where letters for the present will reach them.

THE Ordnance Committee on Friday concluded its sittings for this session, but as its labours are incomplete, permission will be asked for its re-establishing on the meeting of Parliament next spring.

WE believe, after mature consideration, the Lords of the Admiralty have decided upon adhering to the plans originally agreed upon for the construction of the armour-plated iron ships Agincourt, Minotaur, and Northumberland, and that they are to be cased with plates 5½ inches thick, on a teak backing of 2 inches.

COMMANDER BROWN, C.B., the registrar-general of seamen, after an arduous service of thirty years, has retired with a pension of £450 a year.

VOLUNTEER MOVEMENTS.—On Saturday evening last, the annual inspection of the City of London Rifle Brigade by its honorary colonel, the Duke of Cambridge, came off in Hyde-park. The regiment was about 600 strong, and was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Warde. At the conclusion of the inspection, his Royal Highness expressed his high admiration of the manner in which the brigade had presented itself. On the same evening, the 40th Middlesex were inspected at Enfield by Colonel McMurdo, and the 29th Middlesex were inspected in Regent's-park by Colonel Seymour. The 1st Surrey Rifles were also inspected by Colonel Morris in the grounds attached to Brookwell Hall, Dulwich.

LORD RANELAGH AND THE WAR-OFFICE.—The annual meeting of the South Middlesex Rifles was held on Saturday evening, Lord Ranelagh in the chair. In addressing the meeting, Lord Ranelagh referred to the recent dispute between himself and the War-office, and said he always had advocated, and still would advocate, the principle that volunteers should be left to themselves. Previous to going to Penshurst they never heard of a Government officer being sent to any of their field-days to "superintend;" and when Colonel Morris made use of that expression, he very likely might have said, "Report, sir, you mean, not superintend." However, a correspondence had ensued, and he (Lord Ranelagh) had incurred censure. On that point he had to consider whether he deserved the censure, and, if so, frankly to acknowledge it, as he would have done if he had been wrong (cheers) or throw up the whole affair. (No, no.) There had been a moment when he had thought of resigning. (No, no.) He had had many rebuffs—more than they knew of—and all sorts of difficulties; but he thought of the South Middlesex, and how kindly and generously they had ever treated him, and he felt he ought still to look after them. He, like many others, had learned a valuable lesson, and was upheld in the course he had pursued by the firm and implicit belief that he should be supported by the volunteers (hear, hear), and they would not support him in doing anything wrong. (Lord cheers.) The accounts of the corps were passed, and the committee and other officers having been appointed, the proceedings terminated.

REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.—The review season at Aldershot was brought to a close on Monday by a grand field-day. The cavalry turned out shortly before eight o'clock, and proceeded to the Long Valley, where they awaited the arrival of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, who arrived on the ground about ten o'clock. His Royal Highness, who took the command of the division, was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and his brother the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and a large number of other distinguished foreign visitors; Lieut-General Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett; Colonel Tyrwhitt, A.D.C.; Major-General Lord George Paget, Brigadier-General; Brook Taylor, Brigadier-General Brown, and other members of the staff. The Marchioness of Aylesbury, the Countess of Eilesmore, and Lady Rose rode in carriages on the ground. The distinguished party were received with a royal salute, and having inspected both the cavalry and infantry, a series of evolutions were gone through which excited the admiration of the foreign visitors. About 13,000 men were on the ground.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT ASCOT.—The following War Office notice was issued on Monday:—"No application for permission to attend the volunteer review at Ascot on the 2nd of August will be entertained after the 30th instant."

THE SHEFFIELD CEMETERY DESECRATIONS.—Isaac Howard, the sexton of Wardsea Cemetery, Sheffield, convicted at the York Assizes of disinterring dead bodies, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the judge intimating that had it been apparent that the prisoner had committed the revolting offence for any personal gain of his own, he should have passed a much severer sentence.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Sketches of important passing events, new buildings, &c. calculated to interest the public, are respectfully solicited from our subscribers in all parts of the world. Send real name and address as voucher for the correctness of the sketch.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 12, York-street, Covent Garden, London, when they will be noticed in our next.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS will be forwarded to any address free by post for one quarter on receipt of 2s. 2d. in postage stamps or otherwise.

WILLIAM.—Bards among the Druids were professional poets; and among all ancient people such employments were recognised, and connected with religion, rhapsody, prophecy, and music.

H. H.—An apprentice leaving his master under twenty-one years of age without due cause, before the expiration of his apprenticeship, is bound to serve his master for the period of his time he was absent, if it be within seven years next after the expiration of each term.

QUEEN.—Sovereigns were first coined in the reign of Henry I., but they were of the value of 22s. The modern sovereign was issued in 1816.

ELLEN.—The Goodwood New Cup Course is two miles and a half.

WATERLOO.—The preliminaries of peace with France were signed on the 1st of October, 1801, and on the 10th of October General Lauriston arrived with the ratification, and was drawn through the streets by the populace. In November Parliament assembled, and the treaty was attacked with great violence in both Houses. The peace was celebrated at Paris on the 3th of November. In England the celebration was delayed till the 10th of May, 1802, the definitive treaty of peace having been signed in March.

SPORTSMAN.—Surplice is 16 hands 1 inch in height; Wild Dayrell the same; Sir Tatton Sykes, 14½ hands high. The height of the race horse varies from 15 to 16½ hands high, or even 17 hands.

TYRO.—All animals ruminant which have horns and cloven feet.

A WIDOW.—The Home for Decayed Gentlewomen, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, admits about 60 females, who each pay £20.

R. J. B.—A toad or two kept in your frames will help to thin the numbers of woodlice, and quantities may be killed by pouring boiling water along the sides of the pits inside if that can be conveniently done. A trap may also be formed by placing two tiles or boards over each other, between which they crawl, as morning approaches, to conceal themselves. Tiles laid over cabbage leaves form good traps, as do also dry hollow stalks of any kind.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

D. D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	H. W. I. B.
M. W.		A. M. P. M.
2 S	Battle of Blenheim, 1704	5 56 6 18
3 S	7th Sunday after Trinity	6 41 7 7
4 M	Calais taken by the English, 1347	7 34 8 4
5 T	Sun rises 4h. 31m. Sets 7h. 40m.	8 41 5 24
6 W	Transfiguration	10 8 10 51
7 T	Name of Jesus	11 35 —
8 F	Henry VIII. m. C. Howard, 1540	0 11 0 44

MOON'S CHANGES.—2. First Quarter, 4h. 56m. A.M. 9 Full Moon 9h. 53m. P.M.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Morning. Evening.
3.—2. Samuel, 21. Acts. 3.—2. Samuel, 24 Hebrews 6.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862.

THE Cotton Famine is altogether the saddest thing that has befallen this country for many a year. There have been gloomy times enough before this. We have seen Ireland perishing from actual starvation, and England half ruined from commercial distress. War and rebellion have taken their turn among the troubles from which a great nation can scarcely expect to be long free. But in the worst of our calamities there has seldom been so pitiable a sight as the manufacturing districts present at this moment. Where men suffer for their own faults or their own follies, pity may not be stifled; but still there is the feeling that a stern lesson is being read which will guard them in future from the errors of their former course. But the tolling millions of Lancashire on whom this last blow has fallen have nothing with which to reproach themselves, and are suffering with brave constancy and unexampled patience the retribution which is due to the passions of a foreign people and the narrow policy of their own employers. There is nothing that the country could do to relieve this undeserved distress which would not be gladly and bountifully done, but the great aggravation of the trouble is, that anything like a substantial remedy is wholly beyond the capacity for public legislation or private munificence. The subscription of the wealthy, and the intervention of Parliament, can at most give relief to physical distress, but nothing short of the restoration of their old industry can preserve the sturdy labourers of the manufacturing districts from the shame of pauperism, or sustain the independent spirit which has taught them to bear calamity as no population ever bore it before. No one would for a moment hint that it is any disgrace to them to accept assistance from a charitable fund, or even to become recipients of Poor-law relief. Help at such a time may well be claimed as a right, but no reasoning can prevent the men themselves from feeling as a degradation the loss of their position as independent, self-sustaining members of the community. Every one feels that renewed work is the only possible restorative; and, knowing this, there is still no plan to be devised but the raising of a subscription fund and the improvement of the machinery of Poor-law taxation. The very fact which was insisted on in the recent debates, that the rates in distressed districts are scarcely higher than the ordinary rates in many agricultural districts, is itself a proof of the hard struggle which the factory hands have maintained to save themselves from falling to the level of actual pauperism. The accumulated hoards of the Savings' Banks have been drawn out, week after week, to supply the means of daily existence; the smaller rate-payers themselves have become impoverished by the ruin of their best customers; and before long the existing resources threaten to collapse in an almost universal pauperism. Of the two plans proposed for increasing the efficiency of the Poor-law, that which the Government have selected is unquestionably the right one to begin with, whether it may or may not suffice to meet the whole difficulty. An impoverished district may be aided either by spreading the area for relief over a wider tract, or by throwing the taxation over a future period. To call in the aid of neighbouring parishes and unions is at once fairer and wiser than to load the most distressed parishes with a heavy debt which would cripple the efforts many years to come. It would

be folly to draw upon the future until all present resources have been exhausted; and the aggregate wealth of Lancashire is so enormous that it may be hoped that, by distributing the burden with something like equality, the means will be found to tide through the bad times without leaving a legacy of debt to posterity. Still there is no good reason why power to use both alternatives should not be taken, even though it might not be necessary to resort to a loan. But it is impossible to do more than this? Is there a resource to be found but this wretched demoralizing system of doling out relief? If a cotton blight had destroyed the crop throughout the world, it would be palpably hopeless to struggle against the disaster; but the cruel part of the case is, that while the operatives are starving in forced idleness the material exists in abundance for supplying them with work and filling their homes with plenty. More than this, the cotton not only exists, but is within reach if the right means were but used to bring it here. For such an enterprise charitable association is in vain, and national interposition would end in certain failure. Commercial action is the only power which can bring the cotton of distant countries in sufficient abundance to set the industry of Manchester once more in activity. The mill owners, who are most deeply implicated in the risks of the present time, have had the sense to see that the Government cannot take upon itself the functions which belong to private traders; and in spite of the suggestions of two or three of her former leaders, Manchester has distinctly repudiated all idea of Government interference with the course of trade. The Chamber of Commerce, that once energetic town has resolved "that abundance of cotton can be had from India—that any direct interference by Government or by private associations, by purchasing or guaranteeing a price for cotton, would be unsound and unsuccessful—and that the only public aid which is possible is that which the Government of India can afford by works of irrigation, roads, or railways, and by perfecting the laws of contract and land tenure."

If rumours may be trusted, we are steadily drifting into another Chinese war. Sir Charles Wood is as chary of information as if it were prize-money; but there appears to be no doubt that the repulse in which the French admiral was killed was severe enough to justify the despatch of an urgent requisition for more troops to India. What the extent of the disaster has been no reports are full enough to enable us to decide. It is difficult, therefore, as yet, to judge what amount of reparation will be thought necessary to rehabilitate the honour of the British flag. The defeat suffered by our gunboats before the Taku Forts, cost upwards of five millions before our wounded honour was healed. Until more detailed accounts reach us, it is a mere matter of surmise whether the disgrace of being repulsed by the Taepings will cost us ten millions or only a few hundred thousand pounds. It is possible that, in consideration of our victors being only marauders, the reparation may be done cheap. It is a consolation to think that they do not present to our ambition any of those objects of achievement by which glory is shed upon a nation's arms. They have not got a capital; and therefore we cannot take it. They have not got a Summer Palace; and therefore we cannot burn it. We cannot extract from them any indemnity, because they have got no money to pay it; and the very undesirable character of such a situation precludes us from demanding for any British subject permission to reside at their Court in the quality of Ambassador. They have nothing to give us but their lives, and therefore we must be satisfied to take a few of them. Tae stain upon our flag will probably be satisfactory washed out, in the judgment of military men, if we plant a battery of Armstrong guns safely out of range of the Taeping artillery, and kill as many of them as we can without an unreasonable expenditure of ammunition. This will be the cheapest mode of satisfying our honour. But if operations are to be conducted on the scale of the Bruce and Bowring wars, Mr. Gladstone will have the pleasure of presenting us with a deficit next year, compared to which all his former achievements in the same line will have been paltry and ignoble. It is possible that these Chinese wars may be necessary for the protection of trade; but the trade ought to be very lucrative to justify so heavy an insurance. The irritating peculiarity of them is that they seem to be undertaken in pursuance of no settled policy. There is no object which, when it is gained, will give us good ground for hoping that we have done with Chinese wars. We are not fighting to gain territory or to keep it; but we are fighting for that much more impalpable possession which we describe as the Chinese trade. It is the indefiniteness of the task we have undertaken that makes each new Chinese war open so terrible a vista of prospective expense. There is no limit to the obligations which the protection of a trade may not impose upon us. From the destruction of pirates we have advanced to the armed occupation of the ports in which the right to trade has been conceded. From the occupation of the ports we have now advanced another step; and in order to protect trade, we attack the land marauders whose depredations dry it up at its source. With finances in growing disorder, it becomes an interesting question to ask how far this is to go? If the Taepings should take to cutting down the mulberry-trees, or devastating the tea plantations, shall we make an expedition into the interior for the protection of the silk and tea trade? It is possible that, if our military commanders could be induced to confine themselves strictly to the ports they hold, they might accomplish their task without any undue pressure on the English tax-payer. But, in addition to the obligation of defending the ports the further duty of defending the tract of country enclosed within a radius of thirty miles, it may be feared that they have undertaken more than they can do. The question which Englishmen will speedily have to decide is, whether, in the present state of our commerce and finances, we can afford to furnish them with the means of accomplishing that which they have undertaken. There is no doubt that our armaments exist in a great degree for the protection of trade. But if we must spend our money in bringing customers to the English market, and goods to the English consumer, we may lay it out more profitably than in fighting 400,000 Chinamen at the other end of the world. After all, it is a pecuniary difficulty that precludes us from giving food to our Lancashire workmen, and a market to our languishing manufactures, by terminating the objectless war in America. After all, war for the sake of trade is a pure question of profit and loss.

INAUGURATION OF THE MYDDELTON STATUE.

The inaugural ceremony of throwing open to the public the statue and drinking-fountains which have been erected on Islington-green, to the memory of Sir Hugh Myddelton, took place on Saturday afternoon last. The weather was peculiarly auspicious, and a very large number of persons were attracted to the spot. Flags and banners were displayed in the High-street and the announcement that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be present to take a leading part lent additional interest to the proceedings. The site of the statue and fountain is on Islington-green, a few yards from one of the entrances to the new Agricultural Hall. The figure of the knight, executed by the late Mr. Thomas, the sculptor, is 4 ft. 6 in. in height. It is carved in white Sicilian marble, and represents Sir Hugh clothed in the costume of the latter part of the 16th century, with badge and chain, holding in his left hand a scroll containing the plan of his great and useful work, labelled with the words "New River." The statue is placed upon a pedestal of gray Devonshire granite, on the front face of which is the inscription, "Sir Hugh Myddelton, B. 1555, D. 1631." The base beneath the pedestal is of Portland stone, and the right and left of the pedestal are two seated figures of boys partly draped, with hair entwined with bulrushes, and beneath them pitchers, from which the water pours into the basins. The figures and basins are of carved Sicilian marble. The whole stands upon a base of 17 ft. by 7 ft., and will cost about 900*l*. The statue itself has been given by Sir S. M. Peto, and the rest has been provided for by subscription, the New River Company having given £50 towards the cost. The memorial has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. Purves.

Amongst those present who attended the meeting afterwards held were Lord Truro, Sir S. M. Peto, Sir James Tyler, Rev. D. Wilson (vicar of Islington), Mr. Charles Woodward, Mr. C. H. Elt, Dr. Ballard, Rev. J. Haselgrave, Mr. H. Pownall, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. Starling, Mr. John Nichol (treasurer), and Mr. John Layton, jun. (hon. sec.).

Sir Hugh Myddelton, one of the greatest of the many benefactors of the metropolis, was the sixth son of Richard Myddelton, Governor of Denbigh Castle. Having obtained from the City of London a grant of the parliamentary powers which had been conferred upon them for bringing a new supply of water to the metropolis from streams in Middlesex and Hertfordshire, he began in April, 1608, to execute the work. Two springs—one rising near Ware, and the other at Amwell, in Hertfordshire—were united for the supply of an artificial river, which was conducted to London. In length it was no less than thirty-nine miles, in consequence of a great number of windings having been made in order to avoid inequalities in the ground. The vast expenses attendant upon the scheme exhausted the finances of Sir Hugh, who, having in vain applied for assistance to the Corporation of London, procured that of James I., to whom a moiety of the concern was made over, in consideration of his bearing an equal share of the cost. The work was completed in 1613, and on the feast of St. Michael in that year the water was admitted into the reservoir at Sadler's Wells, Pentonville, with great pomp and ceremony. The expense of the work was about £300,000. Sir Hugh Myddelton was soon afterwards dubbed a knight, and eventually obtained the grant of a baronetcy.

The proceedings of Saturday last were opened by Sir S. M. Peto, who delivered the statue to the Rev. Daniel Wilson, as vicar to the parish, to whom Mr. W. Harvey, on the part of the subscribers, presented the pedestal and drinking fountains. The vicar offered up a brief prayer.

Mr. Gladstone then said: It is my pleasant duty to declare this fountain open, and I think it a great honour to be the first person to drink of the water which proceeds from it. I drink, gentlemen, to your very good healths.

Mrs. Gladstone also drank some of the water.

An adjournment then took place to the Agricultural Hall, the use of which had been kindly granted by the directors. In front of the platform hung a curious coloured print, engraved by George Bickham, representing the first issuing of the water into the New River head, before the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and recorder, "and a worthy company who stood to behold it." An admirable engraving, from the burial of George Vertue, of Cornelius Jansen's portrait of Sir Hugh Myddelton was likewise exhibited.

NEW ALTAR PIECE, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ISLINGTON.

On Thursday, the 24th inst., a solemn ceremony marked the completion and exhibition of the new altar piece, painted in fresco, at St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Islington, the service being presided over by Cardinal Wiseman. Private views of pictures for the first time exhibited are usually very dull affairs, the day being set apart to the art critics, who drop in at intervals and let us examine the work on which they are invited to form an opinion. A private view, in the opinion of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, would seem to mean a full congregation called together to join in a lengthened and impressive ceremony, during which Father Oakley discoursed so eloquently about the fine arts, that every one present must have been charmed and enlightened. Christ in glory, surrounded by the Apostles, is the subject of the new picture, and we regret that the painter's name was not announced, seeing that the work possesses fine qualities of a conventional order, reminding one of the productions of the old Florentine masters, whom the artist evidently took for his exemplars. The figures of the Apostles, in particular, are distinguished by a dignified and graceful bearing, while on the contrary, in deference to the dictum of some of the early fathers of the Church, so it would appear, the Saviour is represented almost devoid of personal beauty, save only that beauty which accompanies a gentle and benign disposition made manifest in the countenance.

VENTILATE THE STAIRCASE.—Few will deny that the passages and staircase are, to use a simile, "the lungs" of a house, which require good air and ventilation, both of which might be easily had by simply hanging the fanlights over the outer doors so as to open and shut, which, to my thinking, ought to be an imperative law. All would find how sweet and wholesome dwellings—before not so—are rendered by this cheap and easy expedient. But I am afraid, like my former suggestion of perforated cold plates, few will adopt it. Londoners seem to me to prefer ill-health, drugs, and physic, to pure air and ventilation.

HABITS OF THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.—A hippopotamus was born a few days back at the Zoological Gardens of Amsterdam. Hopes were at first entertained of bringing it up, as for some hours after its birth it was playing about the dam at the same time watching its movements, and treating it with the greatest care. The male, however, which was separated from the female by a partition, became greatly agitated and made every effort to reach the young one; the mother in the meantime driving back the cub each time that in playing it approached too near the partition, dividing them from the male. In the evening of the following day the male became furious, refused to take any food, and made violent efforts to climb the hoarding, seven feet high. The anxiety of the mother now became intense, and each time that the young one rose she drove it with such force to the farther side of the enclosure, that, with the hope of saving its life it was removed. The male and female then became quiet and fed as usual. New milk was given to the young one, but it died on the following day. It is to be regretted that more efficacious means had not been adopted to separate the male from the female, as had it been possible to leave the young one with the latter, its life would probably have been preserved.

DISGUSTING CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

A PAINFUL and disgusting charge has just been brought before the county magistrates at Slough against the Rev. C. Reddall, chaplain of the Slough and Eaton Union Workhouse, who had been apprehended on Sunday evening last on a charge of having indecently assaulted Elizabeth Salter, a child of ten years of age. Mr. C. S. Voules attended on the part of the prisoner.

Complainant, an intelligent little girl, deposed that she lived at Slough. Knew Mr. Reddall, and on Sunday last was in the road near defendant's lodgings, when he called her to come in the garden-gate. She went to him. He then asked her to have some—

Defendant: Some wine.

Witness said some wine.

The Bench desired the defendant to remain quiet.

When he asked me (continued she complainant) to take some wine, I said, "No thank you, sir." Afterwards he asked me to walk into his room, where he kept me about three-quarters of an hour.

Defendant: Oh, what a lie! It was about three minutes. Oh, what base wretches! Oh, what wickedness! It is a wonder—a marvel—that God in his wrath does not lift up his arm and strike them all dead.

Complainant continued: As soon as I went into the room he asked me to sit on his knee; took me up and kissed me a great many times. He put his hand up my clothes. I tried to get away, but he would not let me. He pulled me to the sofa, but I got away for a time. He made me sit in a chair, and put his hands up my clothes again. (The witness more minutely described the prisoner's conduct, which cannot here be given.) My brother knocked at the door and defendant opened the parlour door. Mrs. Crook came in; I was crying when she entered. He had undone the door before Mrs. Crook came in.

Defendant: Oh, I wonder God does not strike them dead!

Witness, in reply to Magistrate's Clerk, said he began to undo his trousers.

Defendant: Oh, you lying little creature! oh, that wicked woman! (Defendant, who was greatly excited, kept up a running comment of this kind during the time the witnesses were giving their evidence.)

Witness proceeded: I left after Mrs. Crook had opened the door. I told my mother and father what had happened so soon as I went home. I have since told Mrs. Crook he took me on his knee as soon as I entered the room, and then did what I have stated.

Defendant: Yes; I took her on my knee and put my hand by accident at the bottom of her crinoline—just on the knee. (A laugh.) I took no liberties whatever, God knows.

Mrs. Crook was then called, but the prisoner objected to her evidence, saying that she did not believe in the Bible. The witness said: The prisoner came to lodge in my house in May last. On Sunday last the little girl came to the house about six o'clock. Defendant appeared to have seen her before, and sent her to ask her brother to fetch a fly, who returned in half-an-hour, and asked for his sister, who I had no idea had remained in the house. On entering the room I observed that the child had been crying. She ran out of the room into the street. I called upon the child's mother to inquire why the child cried. When I charged the prisoner with having insulted the child he seized me by the throat, so that for some time I could not speak. As soon as I could I called out "Murder!" and a neighbour came to my assistance. The officer afterwards came and took the prisoner away.

Mr. Voules asked complainant if she did not consider, from prisoner's general character, that he was occasionally insane.

Witness: Not at all; 'tis brought on by drink and his beastful ways.

Defendant's son stated that his father had been in a lunatic asylum, and was discharged un cured.

Defendant, after quoting portions of Scripture, contended that the proceedings were informal, because his name had not been properly spelt in the warrant—the letter "e" having been substituted for "a"; they consequently had the wrong man altogether.

The prisoner was remanded for a week, to enable the magistrates to consult with the Secretary of State in reference to the case.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.

On our front page is an engraving of a most alarming accident which occurred on the South Wales Railway, near Newport, Monmouthshire, on the 23rd ult. The railway crosses the Ebbw river about three miles from Newport. The estate of Lord Tredegar lies adjacent to the railway, on which Henry Collins, Esq., holds the Duffryn farm. On the 23rd the marriage of one of Mr. Collins's daughters to Mr. Winterbotham, of Bridgewater, having taken place, the workpeople on the farm—their "wedding feast" being reserved for a future day—were leaving the hayfields early, and returning in a large waggon to the number of sixteen. They were in high spirits, and little dreamt of the imminent peril from which they could only escape as by a miracle. There were three horses drawing the human freight of sixteen lives. They had to cross the South Wales Railway on a level crossing at a point where a high bridge on the land prevented their observing the approach of the train. They neared the railway, opened the gate, drove on to the line, the leading horse of the three drawing the waggon being on the rails. Suddenly the people heard the sound of the approaching train. Shouting to the man leading the fore horse, they armed him just in time to draw the animal off the line. But the waggon had approached so close to the rails that the train, as it dashed past, cut down and killed the two hinder horses, tore away the rear shaft of the waggon, nearly crushing the people who were riding there. Had the waggon been drawn on a few feet further, the frightful loss of human life that would have been inevitable is terrible to contemplate. The bodies of the horses were quickly removed from the railway, and the waggon got into a place of security.

DISCOVERY OF A CORAL BED.—An interesting and valuable discovery, says the *Malta Times*, was made a few days ago of a coral bed in the straits of Froghil. It first became known accidentally to a Sicilian dealer in coral of the name of Michele Criscuolo, who was presented with some fine pieces for sale by a fisherman from Gozo, who was quite ignorant of the value and great importance of the discovery. Criscuolo offered him two scudi (3*s*. 4*d*.) a day to fish for him, to which the man very readily agreed. The success was beyond all expectation. In a few days upwards of £200 worth of the light pink coral, now so much esteemed, was brought up, and Criscuolo appeared in a fair way of making a rapid fortune. So great a discovery could not, however, be long kept secret, and in a few days as many as forty boats are said to have collected on the spot, and tried their fortune with varied success. The bed lies at a depth of about 80 fathoms, and is situated at about a quarter of a mile off the Gozo shore. We understand that the Chamber of Commerce has written to the Government, calling upon it to take steps for putting a temporary stop to the fishing, until regulations be made to prevent the needless destruction of the coral by inexperienced individuals, in order that the greatest possible profit may be made to accrue from it to the public. It is reported that this coral bed was known in the time of the Grand Master Pinto, but that the coral being of a pink colour, it was not considered of any value, the deep red coral being at that time preferred. The Medina is, it is said, to proceed to the spot to examine the locality.

WAR IN AMERICA.

On page 681 are the portraits of Generals McClellan and Beauregard, two officers with whose names half the world are now familiar, as the rival leaders of the Northern and Southern armies, in America.

General George McClellan was born at Philadelphia, December, 1826. As second lieutenant in the Engineers he was sent (though but sixteen years of age) in 1846 to take part in the Mexican war. He here, by his brilliant conduct gained his captaincy. He was sent then by his government to witness the war in the Crimea. On the breaking out of the American war he was appointed major-general and chief of the militia of the State of Ohio, and on the recommendation of General Scott to the regular army. After the retreat at Bulls Run, McClellan took supreme command. He is a great favourite with his men, though a strict disciplinarian.

The present Commander of the forts and troops in Charleston, South Carolina, Brigadier-General Peter G. T. Beauregard, was appointed by the Southern Congress to that important post the latter end of February, and entered upon the duties of his commission on the 4th of March. He is a native of Louisiana, and was, until recent events induced him to resign his commission, high in the Corps of the Engineers of the United States' Army.

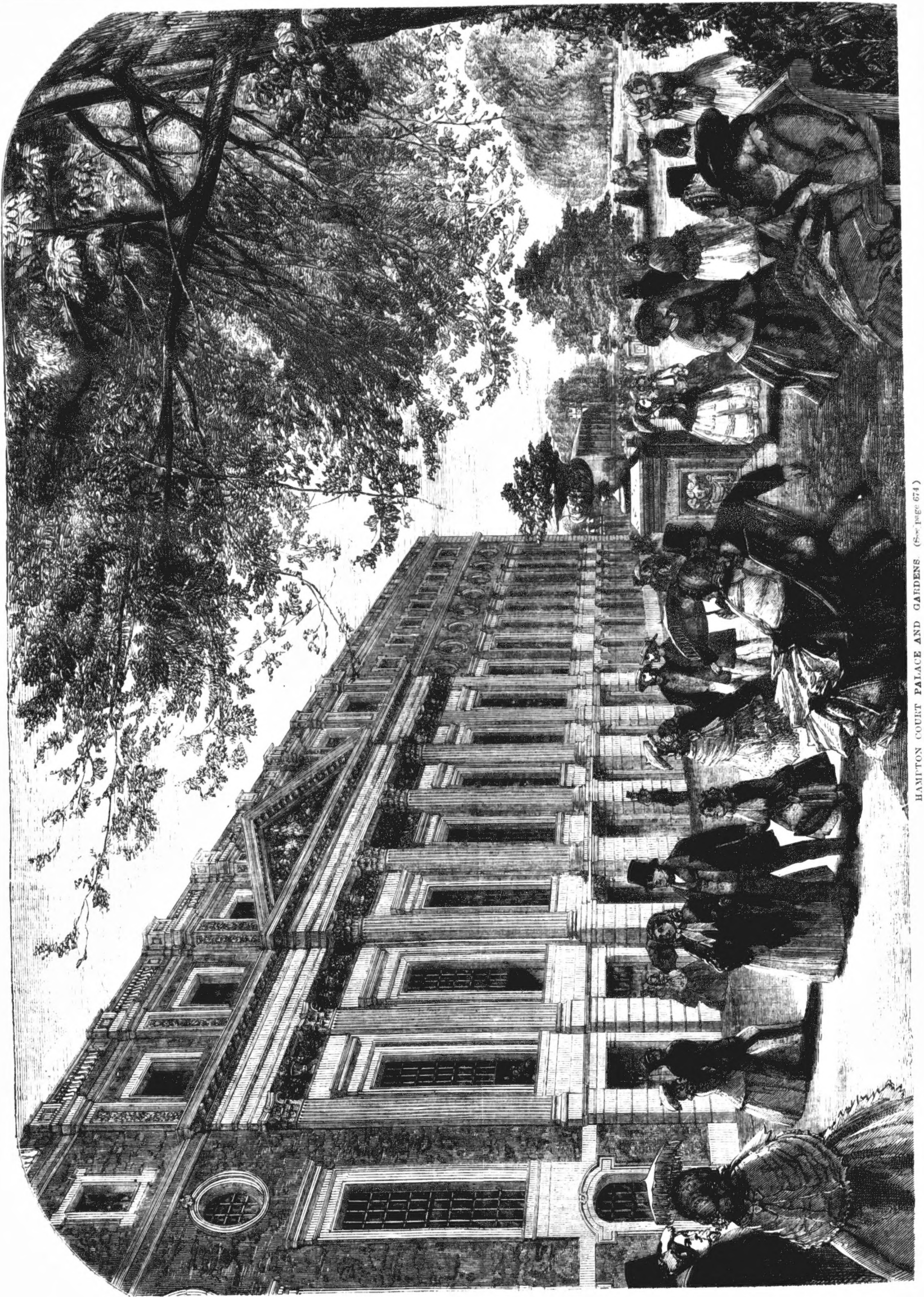
General Beauregard enjoys a considerable reputation in the States as an able Engineer, and as a masterly strategist and tactician. He has seen considerable service, and was promoted for the gallant conduct and the ability he displayed during the Mexican War. His appointment as Commandant at Charleston gave great satisfaction to the Confederacy, and the energy which he has shown since his entrance upon his arduous duties has inspired the troops in and around Charleston with increased confidence. He is described as a squarely-built, lean man, of about forty years of age, with broad shoulders, and legs "made to fit" a horse. He is of middle height, and his head is covered with thick hair, cropped close, and showing the bumps, which are reflective and combative, with a true Gallic air at the back of the skull; the forehead, broad and well-developed, projects somewhat over the keen, eager dark eyes; the face is very thin, with very high cheekbones, a well-shaped nose, slightly aquiline, and a large, rigid, sharply-cut mouth, set above a full fighting chin.

Below is an engraving, from a sketch by our special artist of the battle near Richmond, on the 1st of July. The following account, taken from the *Richmond Enquirer*, will give our readers some notion of the desperate nature of the engagement:—

"Early on Tuesday morning the enemy, from the position to which he had been driven the night before, continued his retreat in a south-easterly direction towards the gunboats on James River. At eight o'clock a.m. Magruder recommenced the pursuit, advancing cautiously but steadily, and scaling the forests and swamps in front as he progressed. This method of advance was kept up throughout the morning, and until four o'clock p.m., without coming up with the enemy. But between four and five o'clock our troops reached a large open field, a mile and three-quarters in width, on the farm of Dr. Carter. The enemy were discovered strongly intrenched in a dense forest on the other side of this field. Their artillery, of about fifty pieces, could be plainly seen bristling on their freshly-constructed earthworks. At about ten minutes before five o'clock p.m., General Magruder ordered his men to charge across the field and drive the enemy from their position. Gallantly they sprang to the encounter, rushing into the field at a full run. Instantly from the line of the enemy's breastworks a murderous storm of grape and canister was hurled into their ranks with the most terrible effect. Officers and men went down by hundreds, but yet, undaunted and unwavering, our line dashed on until two-thirds of the distance across the field was accomplished. Here the carnage from the withering fire of the enemy's combined artillery and musketry was dreadful. Our line wavered a moment, and fell back to the cover of the woods. Twice again the effort to carry the position was renewed, but each time with the same results. Night, at length, rendered a further attempt injudicious, and the fight, until ten o'clock, was kept up by the artillery on both sides. To add to the horrors, if not the dangers of the battle, the enemy's gunboats, from their position at Curt's Neck, two and a half miles distant, poured over the field continued broadsides from their immense rifle guns. Though it is questionable, as we have suggested, whether any serious loss was inflicted on us by the gunboats, the horrors of the fight were aggravated by the monster shells, which tore shrieking through the forests and exploded with a concussion which seemed to shake the solid earth itself. The moral effect on the Yankees of these terror-inspiring allies must have been very great; and in this, we believe, consisted their greatest damage to the army of the South. It must not be inferred from the above account that the slaughter was all upon our side. We have the best reasons to know that the well-directed fire of our cannon and musketry, both before and subsequent to our efforts to storm the enemy's position, fell with fatal effect upon his heavily massed forces. At 10 p.m. the last gun was fired from our side. Each side held the position occupied when the fight began, and during the remainder of the night each was busily engaged removing their wounded. In one remarkable respect this battle-field differed in appearance from any of the preceding days. In the track of the enemy's flight there were no cast-away blue great coats, no blankets, tents, nor clothing, no letters, and no wasted commissary stores. He had evidently, before reaching this point, thrown away everything that could retard his hasty retreat. Nothing was to be found on this portion of the field but killed and wounded Yankees, and their guns and knapsacks."

TURKISH COTTON.—The *Levant Herald*, of the 16th inst., says:—"The advices from the provinces concur in reporting a great extension in the cultivation of cotton this season throughout both Roumelia and Anatolia. The encouragement arising from the large advance which has taken place in the price of the article is caused by the disastrous course of events in America. In addition, the crops is now better handled than it had hitherto been. It is an interesting fact that cotton now forms, for the first time in the commercial history of Turkey, a regular article of export from the Golden Horn. The Liverpool steamers which sailed thence during the past few weeks have taken away a large number of bales; the Italian, for example, had 250 bales, and the Calpe will have a still larger quantity. This intelligence will be satisfactory to those who have taken an interest in promoting the growth of cotton in the country."

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—Mr. Eborall, the general manager of the South-Eastern Railway, with Mr. C. P. Walker, telegraph engineer to the company, attended on Thursday last on board the viceregal yacht, at Woolwich, to deliver to his Highness, the Viceroy, a pair of royal special telegraph instruments, which have just been constructed in the telegraph department, on the same plan as the instrument which is carried in all the royal special trains on the railway. The Viceroy minutely inspected the specialities of the apparatus, which were explained in detail by Mr. Walker. The instruments, it may be mentioned, were made within a fortnight at the telegraph works, Tunbridge. They are small, portable, single needles, with thirty yards of thin silk covered multiple cable attached to each; and are intended to enable communication to be opened on emergency with any station. The arms and monogram of the Viceroy are on the dials. They are contained in handsomely polished cases, each case bearing the name and device of his Highness on a silver shield. The Viceroy having expressed a wish to see the nature of the instrument, a "voltage" was improvised and attached, in the absence of the pocket poles that are in preparation.



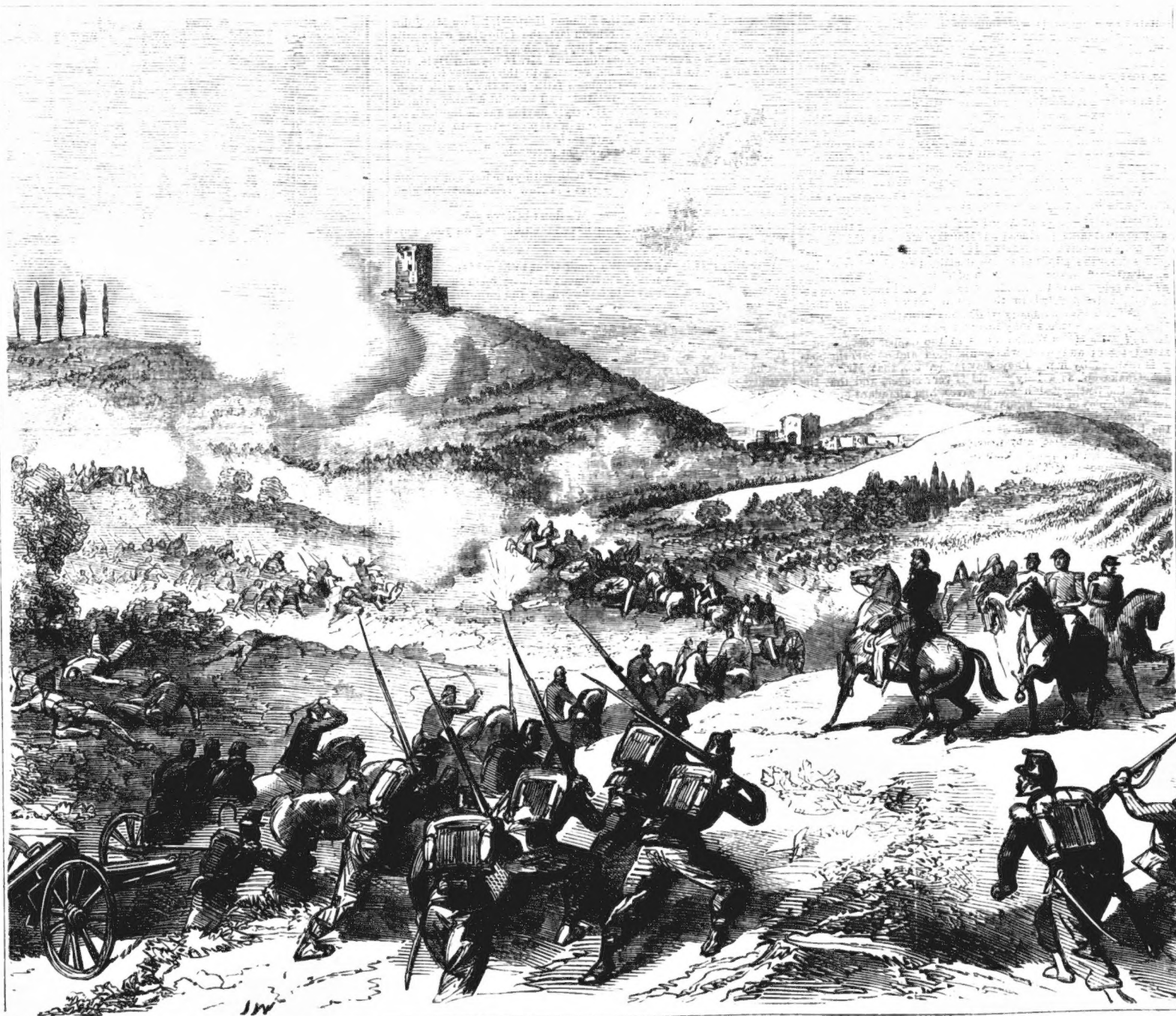
HAMPTON COURT PALACE AND GARDENS (See page 674)



FEDERAL GENERAL MCCLELLAN.



CONFEDERATE GENERAL BEAUREGARD.



REPULSE OF THE FEDERALS NEAR RICHMOND. (See page 679.)

HAMPTON COURT PALACE AND GARDENS (See page 674)

Public Amusements.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The regular season at this house was brought to a close on Saturday evening, "Robert le Diable" being performed in splendid style before a densely-crowded and brilliant audience. Mr. J. H. Muleson delivered an address, in which he thanked his audience for the support extended to him, and his determination in the ensuing season to cater even more energetically for their amusement. Though the season is nominally at an end, there will be eight extra performances at reduced prices, but without any abatement in the strength of the company and the completeness of the representations. Now that London is so full of visitors we cannot doubt that these will be crowned with complete success.

HAYMARKET.—Lord Dundreary remains the "observed of all observers," and the constant addition to the drolleries of the part which Mr. Sothern is ever making gives a perpetual novelty to the eccentric embodiment which causes unceasing merriment, even to those who are repeating their visits for the fiftieth time.

PRINCESS'S.—This house is affording a great treat to our Provincial visitors, by enabling them to witness the fine impersonations of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keen in "Henry the Eighth," and the Banquet of Wolsey and the Vision of Katharine, reproduced with all their original splendour, additionally claim the admiration of the spectators.

OLYMPIC.—With Miss Amy Sedgwick in the comedietta of "The Dowager," and Mr. Robson in the drama of "The Porter's Knot," this house presents an attractive bill to its patrons, and the admirable acting of these popular favourites receives warm recognition.

ADELPHI.—Here the "Dead Heart" is continuing to run. The farce of "A Shilling Day at the Exhibition" has been the after-piece.

ST. JAMES'S.—At this theatre the classical extravaganza of "Endymion" has been revived.

SURREY.—A new drama, adapted from the French, by Messrs. Voltaire and Shepherd, entitled "Cassilda," was produced at this theatre on Monday evening last, and though the applause was sufficient to mark it as a success, was not of that character to guarantee it either a long or a prosperous career—a result the more to be regretted as no expense has been spared to place it on the stage with the utmost advantage, and the talent employed in its delineation was of the highest order; indeed, a piece more admirably acted we have not witnessed for some time. There are two important faults in this drama, and these, no doubt, had much to do with the languid manner in which parts of the performance were received; the first of these is the absence of a sufficient motive for the crimes and offences of the heroine; and, secondly, the want of relief or humour to enliven the piece, the only attempt at comedy being the somewhat ghastly facetiousness of a man who has been hanged and resuscitated by a scientific and humane doctor, into whose hands the executed malefactor has fallen, for the purposes of dissection. Mr. Creswick with the, no doubt, laudable desire of giving strength to the bill, played a part so beneath his merit, and so utterly out of his line, that we could but marvel to witness his exertions to make a feature out of the commonest of low comedy parts. That he succeeded in making it effective is no more than might have been expected from so experienced an actor. Mr. Voltaire, as the irritable, pugnacious, but generous Doctor *L'entraineur*, had a character admirably suited to him, and one which he played with a vigour and feeling beyond praise. Mr. Maclean was sensible as Moretto, and Mr. Tapping, as usual, correct as *De Cierac*, the Prefect; while the *Partiques* of Mr. Edgar, was, in every respect, most unobjectionable. Miss E. Webster was interesting and sensible as the *Superior*; and the other parts were very respectably sustained.

STRAND.—"Marriage at Any Price" is the engaging title of a new and original farce produced on Monday night at the Strand Theatre with unequivocal success. It belongs emphatically to that good old school the pupils of which disdained all elegance of dialogue, all attempt at the delineation of character, and all probability in the selection of the incidents, in order that their entire attention might be devoted to the one object of bringing their *dramatis personae* into as many ridiculous situations as possible. Our theatre-going readers may imagine how fascinatingly bright and dashing Miss Marie Wilton looks in the dapper costume of a top-booted tiger; and with what animation and *aplomb* the character is realised by her. They may fancy, too, that Mr. James Rogers "make-up" as a lady's maid is very clever, and that the jealousy of the petticoated husband gives him abundant opportunity for the display of his singular humorous powers. "Marriage at Any Price" might be paraphrased as "A Laugh at Any Price;" but the laughter which, at the Strand, at least, marriage produces is of the loudest, longest, and heartiest. The author, Mr. J. P. Wooler, was called for at the conclusion of the piece, and the farce must be pronounced an unquestionable success.

ASTLEY'S.—This theatre is delighting country cousins with the unfading attraction of "Mazeppa," which has been carefully reproduced with some effective scenic representations of the Tartary Steppes, the Dnieper Banks, and the Carpathian Mountains, by Mr. Julian Hicks.

BRI FANNIA.—Always prolific in novelty, the proprietor of this house has brought out a brief dramatic sketch, called "One Thousand Napoleons," in which Mr. Elphinstone, an old East-end favourite, has made his first appearance.

VICTORIA.—The exciting drama of "The Massacre of Glencoe," founded on the highly popular tale by G. W. M. Reynolds, Esq., has been played here to crowded houses during the week.

The following note has gone the round of the daily papers:—
SIR—I am requested by the Fancy Fair Committee of the Royal Dramatic College to inform you, that they have great pleasure in finding that their exertions at the recent fete and fancy fair in aid of the funds of the college have elicited expressions of the approval of the journal under your control. Praise so honestly awarded cannot fail to benefit the college in future years, and will encourage to renewed efforts all who lend us their aid. For the praise bestowed on the exertion of those who assisted, and on the entertainment produced, I thank the Committee and are respectfully tendered to you—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

J. W. ANSON, Secretary.

15, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, July 26.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The concert of Welsh music on Saturday proved one of the most successful and in every respect interesting attractions of the season. The choruses delivered by the members of the Vocal Association and a selection from the Royal Academy were given with first-rate spirit, and the band of twenty harps, led by Mr. Balsir Chatterton, formed an accompaniment at once appropriate, novel, and delightful. Miss Edith Wynne, who sang three songs in her native tongue, accompanied by Mr. John Thomas, was loaded with complimentary acclamations, and Miss Lascelles and Mr. Lawler were also highly fortunate in their efforts to please their auditors. The choruses—"Ar hyd y Nos" (All through the night), the "March of the Men of Harlech," and the very lively piece, "Hob y deri danas"—were very special favourites. Altogether, the concert was so complete a success as to lead us to surmise that it will be repeated at no distant date. Mr. Benedict conducted in his usual efficient manner.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed at Exeter Hall on Friday evening, before an audience which, not daunted by the sudden setting in of veritable July weather, crowded the hall to the fullest extent of its capacity. The oratorio was given with all the perfection which is wont to characterise the doings of this society. Mr. Costa exercising his well-known sway over the most obedient, and, consequently, most excellent band and chorus in the world; while Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Parepa, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Madame Laura Baxter, and Mr. Weiss were the exponents of the solo parts, and acquitted themselves in a manner which must have delighted the country pleasure-seekers, who, we apprehend, formed by far the more numerous portion of the assembly, as completely as their efforts are used to satisfy the regular metropolitan subscribers. Madame Dolby was encased in the ever popular air, "O rest in the Lord," and Mr. Sims Reeves graciously acceded to the demand for repetition in the sublime tenor song, "Then shall the righteous shine." The extreme quickness with which Mr. Costa led from one part of the work to the next prevented the auditors from giving the usual demonstrations of approval either after the quartets and trio or the best choruses; but all were well done, and the entire performance was of the most satisfying character. Haden's "Creation" will be given on Wednesday week.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—The programme of the hundredth concert—from which, it may be remembered, many hundreds of visitors were turned away—was repeated last night in its entirety, in the presence of a densely-crowded audience. Without again quoting the programme, we may mention that Herr Joachim was compelled to repeat Ernst's "Elegie," so deep an impression did his passionate version of it produce; that Mr. Weiss was also obliged to sing the "Wanderer" twice; and that Mr. Sims Reeves was encased both in "Dall sua pace," and in Beethoven's song, "The Kiss." Miss Banks, Messrs. Ries, R. Blagrove, Piatti, and C. Halle each played to perfection in their solos; and Messrs. Ries and R. Blagrove took part in the quartet. The last Monday Popular Concert of the season, *sur extraordinaire*, took place last Tuesday.

Sporting.

RACING FIXTURES.

AUGUST.			
Radcliffe	4	Wolverhampton	12
Brighton	5	Reading	14
Brighton Club	7	Wenlock	1
Lewes	8	York	19
Hartlepool	11	Dover	21
Great Yarmouth	12	Ludlow	29

HEBREW OATHS.—EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

At a coroner's court, held at the London Hospital, before Mr. John Humphreys, on Saturday afternoon last, the following extraordinary scene occurred among the jury, which was composed of individuals of the Jewish persuasion, and Mr. D. Hyman Dyte, the house surgeon to the institution, relative to the manner in which the latter, who is also of the Hebrew faith, took the Jewish oath. Some of the jury, it should be stated, had brought a Bible printed in Hebrew in the year 1662. Mr. Dyte having taken the oath on an English Bible with his hat off, was proceeding to give his evidence, when several of the jury said,

"You are a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion."
Mr. Dyte: Yes.
A Juror: And yet you take the oath with your hat not on, and from an English Bible bound up with the New Testament, although there is a Hebrew Bible here?

Several Jurors: It is no oath. We don't believe you.
The Coroner: Is the oath you have taken binding on your conscience?

Mr. Dyte: Certainly, sir.
The Jury: It is no oath. We don't want to hear him.
The Coroner: The Act of Parliament is clear upon that point, gentlemen, that a witness is to be sworn in the form that is binding on his conscience. Pray go on with your evidence, Mr. Dyte.

Mr. Dyte resumed his evidence, when
The Jury, with great animation, called out, "We don't want your evidence. We don't believe you. You are not sworn."

The Coroner: Pray, gentlemen, do not all speak at once. The gentleman has stated that the oath is binding on him, and I, for my part, believe his evidence.

Mr. Dyte: Allow me to explain. I do not believe that a solemn oath is less sacred in its obligations because a man has not a hat upon his head when he takes it. I do not see what difference it makes whether the Bible is in English or in Hebrew, for the truth is as much the truth in one language as the other, nor is the Old Testament of less authority or value because a New Testament happens to be bound up with it. The oath I have taken is, I repeat, perfectly binding on me.

The jury being doubtless conciliated by the calm serenity of the witness's manner, and silenced by the clearness of his explanation, then allowed his evidence to be taken.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the members of the jury declined to sign the inquisition personally, as though they were allowed to write on the Sabbath upon matters not pertaining to business or law, though it was allowable for them to write in Hebrew upon other affairs, such as charity, friendship, &c., the difficulty was obviated by Mr. Pownceby writing in their names with their assent.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—According to accounts received from Mr. D. A. Lange, the Suez Canal Works continue to be pushed with vigour. The breakwater at Port Said, which presented some difficulties, is now completed, and vessels are able to discharge their cargoes in all weathers. The jetty is being continued. Between the breakwater and the shore there remains about 1,800 yards to fill up, and the cargoes of large stone blocks daily sunk in the sea from the quarries at Mex are sensibly diminishing this distance. On land the progress in excavating the canal is alleged to be greater than is generally imagined. Twenty-five thousand men are engaged along the line, and the average quantity of earth removed is about 550,000 cubic yards per month. It is expected, therefore, that the works will soon be sufficiently advanced to allow the waters of the Mediterranean to flow into the basin of Lake Timash.

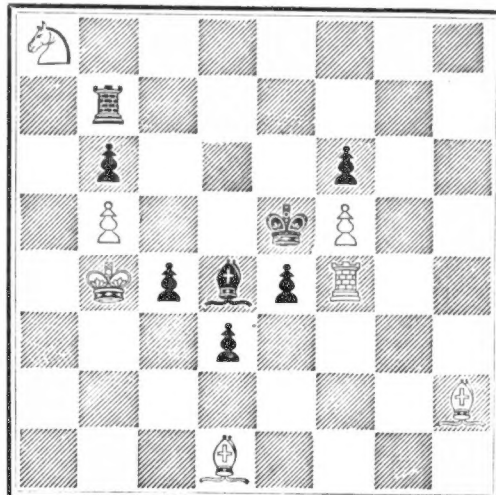
A NEAT JOB.—A man named Stevens knew that the Government was in possession of 5,000 carabines which had been condemned as useless and ordered to be sold. Obtaining access to General Fremont, in St. Louis, he offered to sell him 5,000 carabines at twenty-two dollars each. General Fremont, being in desperate need of arms, accepted the offer. The very next day Stevens purchased of the Government its old store (four only were found to be missing), of 4,996 carabines, at three and a half dollars each, and in due course delivered the lot at St. Louis, at a profit of seventeen and a half dollars, making 92,426 dollars, or £18,445 at one blow. The bargain has since been repudiated, but the smart contractor has neither been hanged on a high gallows, nor sent to Fort Lafayette, though there are hundreds of State prisoners in that and other State fortresses whose offenses are as white and harmless as milk compared with the poisonous blackness of his treachery and treason.—*American Letter.*



KEEP the soil loose among all growing crops. Water and mulch pease—operations which will greatly assist in preventing mildew. Get such ground as becomes vacant filled with other crops as speedily as possible. Finish planting celery. Librally supply with water that already planted, and mould it up as is necessary. Broccoli may still be planted, as ground can be found for it. Plant late broccoli, if not yet done. Proceed with the propagation of all half-hardy plants wanted for the flower beds next season; early propagation goes far towards wintering them safely. Plant endive, lettuce, &c. Sow cauliflowers, onions in rich, light soil, for winter crop; spinach, and again, towards the end of the month, if necessary, parsnips in good soil, and in a warm place, for spring use. Sow cabbage for planting out early in spring; red for pickling. Plant Cabbage; cauliflower for late use. Sow early horn carrots, in light, dry soil, for early spring use. Prepare ground, by trenching and manuring, for strawberries, which should be planted as speedily as is convenient. A little trouble bestowed upon the runners would now be found to have been time well spent. Water regularly and carefully after planting, until the plants commence growing. As ridge cucumbers will now be in full bearing, the plants under glass, if any, which have been bearing during the summer, might be replaced by healthy young plants; or severely cut them back, cleansing and top-dressing well. Now is the best season for moving large evergreens, particularly if the weather be cloudy and damp. Layer and put in cuttings of shrubs which are to be propagated. Remember that winter is fast approaching; therefore, let such plants as require shifting be attended to at once. Destroy insects. Pot off cuttings as soon as rooted, and endeavour to get a few of each of the tenderer sorts well established before winter; such will be easily made to supply cuttings in quantities in spring if wanted. See that the late currants and gooseberries are protected from birds.

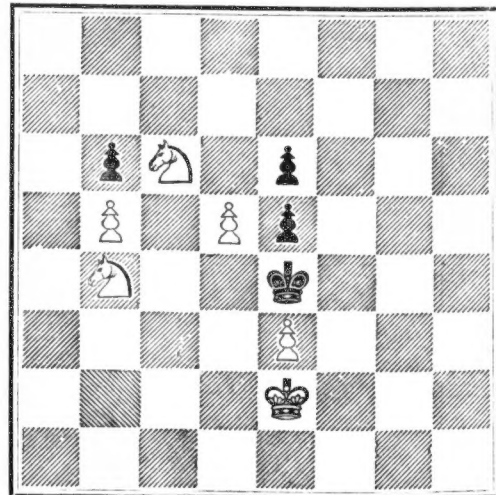
Chess.

PROBLEM No. 42.—By Mr. W. Black.



White.
White to move, and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 43.—By W. H. HAWKES. Black.



White.
White to move, and mate in three moves.

W. H. HAWKES.—We desire to thank you for the Problems with which you have favoured us. Some of them, although exhibiting promise of future excellence are unsound; e.g.—In Problem 44 you propose to play 1. Kt to K B 6 (ch) and 1. Black's reply, B takes Kt, after which you play 2. Kt to K sq, but if Black play 2. K to Q 5, where is the mate? Again—in Problem 46, 1. Kt to Q 2, 2. B to Q B sq effects mate in two moves. Problem 49 shall be reported upon in our next number.

W. HELPS.—You will find the "A B C of Chess" a useful little work. It is published by Jaques and Son, 102, Hatton-garden, London.

J. H. GRIFFITHS.—Your solution to Problem 33 is correct. In Problem 34 you commit an oversight. What can White do if Black move his Rook to Kt 6, permitting Black to play his King to R 6?

I. W. W., C. F., J. BAXTER, and other correspondents shall be replied to in our next number.

Law and Police.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company was formed in 1860, and duly registered under the Limited Acts. Its objects were announced to be the discounting of bills, the advancing of money on real and other security. The registered offices were at 26 and 27 Cornhill, and branches were established in some of the provincial towns. After the business had been carried on for about a year, it was found that its operations were not successful; and a winding-up order was applied for and made, on the petition of Mr. Alex. Line, shipbroker, of Great St. Helen's. This was the sitting appointed for settling the list of contributors. The liabilities are estimated at between £1,000 and £5,000; upwards of 2,000 shares at £5 had been taken up; and a call of £3 per share had been made and partially responded to. It is expected that the remaining £2 per share will suffice to defray the liabilities of the company in full. Mr. Canning, the official liquidator, has prepared a list of those who are liable as contributors to the number of 161. With one exception, they are holders of from five to fifty shares only. Mr. James Baillie, of Clarges-street, Piccadilly, is returned as a holder of 100 shares; but he disputes his liability. A peculiar feature in the list is that nearly half the persons composing it are resident in or near Brighton. These individuals had mostly been members of a company called the Brighton Discount Company, which was absorbed by or amalgamated with the more pretentious London and Provincial, and they had been induced to accept what were called "paid-up shares" in the latter company to the extent of their interest in the Brighton company. Mr. Robinson, who appeared for the official liquidator first proceeded with the unopposed cases. Amongst these names, the only noticeable one was that of Mr. W. Dugby Seymour, M.P., who was placed on the list for ten shares without opposition. Some other cases were disposed of, and the sitting was then adjourned to the 4th of August.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

STANLEY V. STANLEY.—In this case, which was argued on the 27th of July, and reported in our columns, his Honour now delivered judgment. The facts were these: The late Asst. Commr. Smith, better known as "Sammy," being possessed of large estates in Wales, at Cardiff, containing large slate quarries, and also of the Tedworth estate, situated partly in Hampshire and partly in Wiltshire—the most part being in Wiltshire—by his will, dated 1857, left all his property, real and personal—subject to certain annuities charged on the Tedworth estate—to his wife absolutely. In November, 1858, she made her will, whereby she gave her "Tedworth estate, in the county of Wiltshire," to her nephew, the plaintiff, with certain limitations, and to his brothers and sisters. It appeared that the Tedworth estate being situated in both counties, the boundary line was undistinguishable, and an affidavit was made by the solicitor who prepared the will that he had himself inserted the words "in the county of Wiltshire;" the instructions which were given him at Tedworth House being merely, "I wish to give this place to my nephew," &c. The plaintiff therefore filed a bill to establish his right against the heir to the whole Tedworth estate, and prayed an issue *devisavit vel non*. The Vice-Chancellor declined to grant an issue, or admit parol evidence to show the intention; but upon the will itself, and the manifest improbability of creating a physical severance of that which had always been held under one rent and tenure, expressed his strong impression that her intention was that the Wiltshire estate should pass. It was, however, a case essentially for the decision of a jury. With this view the trustee was allowed liberty to defend any action brought by the heir at law, might think proper to bring against them. The bill would be retained for a year against the heir.

POLICE COURTS.

MANSION HOUSE.

EMBEZZLEMENT AND FRAUD.—John Surly, about twenty-one, was charged with stealing, in September, £70 in bank notes, the property of his employers, Messrs. W. A. Smith and Barry, of 150, Fenchurch-street, Lombard-st. The prisoner was in the service of the prosecutors until September last, and on the 25th of last month Mr. Smith gave him £70 in bank notes, and a banker's order for £500 odd to pay into their account at the Union Bank. The prisoner, however, never returned, and it was ascertained that he had paid in the order for the £500, but had not paid in the £70. The police were communicated with, but nothing was heard of him until Sunday night, when another clerk in the employ of Messrs. Smith and Barry, happened to be in the Victoria Park, and met the prisoner. He took him to the prosecutor's house, when he said that he went to Reading and, after spending the £70, he came back to London and £450 from him; but that he did not go. An officer was called, and he was given into custody. Mr. Richardson, of the firm of Richardson and Co., of Cornhill, East India merchants, said he had also a charge to make against the prisoner; and it appeared from his statement that the prisoner lived in his house with his mother, who was Mr. Richardson's housekeeper, and amongst some papers that were found upon him, was a letter addressed to Messrs. Richardson and Co., enclosing a bill of exchange drawn in their favour, which had been sent to them by a customer in Liverpool. The letter ought to have been delivered on the 16th of July last year; but as the receipt had not been acknowledged, the parties who sent it wrote to know whether it had been received, and receiving a reply in the negative, the bill was stopped. A letter was also found upon the prisoner, addressed to a Mrs. Lambert, to the care of Messrs. Richardson and Co., which had enclosed a bill at sight for £20. The bill, however, was not found. It had not been paid, and it required the endorsement. Mr. Richardson said there were two other letters missing, which he had no doubt the prisoner had stopped also. One contained the life policy of an officer in the Bengal army, and the receipt of the pension of his orphan; and the prisoner, he believed, had received the pension on producing the receipt. The prisoner was remanded for further inquiries.

GUILDHALL.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Edward William Clark, a messenger in the employ of Mr. Hyde, a stationer, of Fleet-street, was charged with stealing four £5 bank of England notes belonging to his master. Mr. Hyde said he sent the prisoner on the 15th of the present month to Messrs. Pratt and Co., stockbrokers, of Old Broad-street, with a written application for some mining shares. He also gave him four £5 bank notes, with instructions to the effect that if the brokers sold him the shares he was to pay the £20 into the Bank of London as a deposit on the shares. He never returned, and he (witness) had never received either the shares or the money back. James Passmore, assistant to Mr. Hyde, said he met the prisoner in Water-lane on the 22nd of July and took him to the police-station. He said it was all up with him as he had deceived his best friend. The name of "Hyde and Co., 61, Fleet-street," written on each of the notes, was in the prisoner's handwriting. Francis White, a clerk in the Union Bank of London, said he cashed a cheque of Mr. Hyde's for £50 on the 13th of July, and among the notes given in change were the four £5 notes in question. William Gamwell, in Mr. Hyde's employ, said he received the notes in change for the £50 cheque, and gave them to Mr. Hyde. Mr. Hyde Bailey, from the Bank of England, produced four cancelled £5 notes, the numbers and dates of which corresponded with those of the notes issued from the Union Bank of London, and afterwards given to Mr. Hyde, and by him to the prisoner. Mr. Clapham, of the firm of Pratt and Co., proved that the prisoner never applied for the shares he was sent for, and had not paid over any of the money to them on account of the shares. The prisoner pleaded "Guilty" to the charge, after which he was committed for trial.

WESTMINSTER.

LADYLIKE AMUSEMENT.—Miss Ellen Summers, a fashionably-attired young woman, was charged with knocking and ringing at doors without lawful excuse. William Watts, 253 B, said that at a little before one in the morning, he was on duty in Ovington-square, when he saw the defendant in company with another lady and two gentlemen. She suddenly left them, and going to 3, Ovington-terrace, knocked violently at the street-door. She left there, and then went to 8, Ovington-terrace, where she knocked loudly. She then went to 17 and 24, Ovington-square, and rang the bells violently. Witness then went up and took her into custody. Mr. Arnold: Did she say anything? Witness: Yes, sir. When I asked her why she had been knocking and ringing at the doors she replied that she had done it for "a lark." Mr. Arnold: Was she sober? Witness: She was not intoxicated, but I think she had taken something. Mr. Arnold (to defendant): What have you to say to this? Defendant: I am really very sorry, sir, for what I have done. Mr. Arnold: This sort of thing might have been very amusing to you, and probably was; but in all likelihood it was not very agreeable to those who, by your conduct, were disturbed in their night's rest. Police-magistrate: I have seen the proprietors of three of the houses out of the four at which you knocked and rung, and I have learned that three of them were not only disturbed, but alarmed at the knocking. Prisoner: I am very sorry. Mr. Arnold: You are fined 20s., and, in default, committed for fourteen days.

CLERKENWELL.

ROBBERY OF WATCHES.—APPROPRIATION OF THE THIEF AT COVENTRY.—John M'Donald, a watchmaker, was brought up in the custody of Mr. John

Norris, the superintendent of the Coventry police, charged with stealing a number of watches and watch movements, a chronometer, and other articles, the property of Mr. D. Drysdale, of 30, Great Nelson-street, Clerkenwell, of the value of £44. The prisoner had been in the employ of the prosecutor, and thus had access to the property. One morning he informed the prosecutor that the workshop had been entered by thieves, and some watches and watch movements stolen. Information was given to the police, and a reward of £10 was offered for the apprehension of the thief. The prisoner decamped, and from information that Mr. Norris received, he took the prisoner into custody, and in the prisoner's box found some of the stolen property. Upon telling the prisoner the charge, he said it was all right. He knew all about it, and should plead guilty to the charge. The prisoner said that he hoped the magistrate would settle the matter at once. If he (the magistrate) would do so, he would plead guilty; if not, he would reserve his defence. Mr. Barker said the case was one of too serious a nature for him to deal with. He should commit the prisoner to the Middlesex Sessions for trial.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

A NICE SOX.—Samuel Brownell, a lad, was charged with robbing his mother, Mary Ann Brownell, of the sum of £16 4s. 6d. The prosecutrix, a widow, residing at 11, Star-court, Little Compton-street, said, being unwell and unable to get up, she called to her son, the prisoner, to light the fire. He did so, and she suddenly snatched him, and she then got out of bed and found her dress in the pocket of which was a little box, containing £16 4s. 6d. She turned upside down in the chest in which she had placed it overnight. Finding the box and its contents gone, she gave information to the police, and the prisoner was taken into custody. Mr. Barker said he took the prisoner into custody at the gate of Buckingham Palace, and took him to the Westminster police-station, and when there, being told the charge, he said the female was not his mother. He was searched at the station, and some new clothes and a watch and chain found on him. Wilkinson, 319 A, said he afterwards made inquiries and found the prisoner had given a companion £4 to mind for him, and a watch and chain, and some clothes for himself. Mr. Knox said he should like further inquiries to be made in the case, and remain led the prisoner.

A FRIENDLY MEETING.—John Gratton, the keeper of a beer-shop at 1, White Lion-street, Seven Dials, was summoned by Inspector West, of the F division, for harbouring notoriously bad characters in his house. The evidence of Sergeant Matthews, F division, showed that he visited the defendant's house a few nights ago, hearing a violin playing and a great noise in the house. The defendant's sister was serving at the bar, and the defendant upstairs in a room where a "friendly meeting" was going on. The chairman he knew as a convicted person, and also the "vice." Mr. Knox: A most appropriate name. I suppose it was what is called a "head" at the east end of the town. The sergeant said it was, and that in the room there were nine well-known thieves and some prostitutes. He called the defendant's attention to the persons, but he took very little notice of it. Inspector West and Sergeant Matthews also said they spoke to the defendant's sister at the bar, telling her what sort of people they had in the house. For the defence, Mr. Lewis stated the defendant did not know the character of the persons till spoken to by the police, as he had only been in the house six weeks, and that the house was in the market. A witness for the defence said there was no drunkenness nor noise. Mr. Knox said it was all nonsense for the defendant to say that he did not know what sort of persons frequented the houses about Seven Dials. The defendant had now been before him, and he would caution him not to come again, and the police would certainly look after his house. The defendant was fined 10s. and costs.

MIDNIGHT MARCHERS IN PARK-LANE.—A NOVEL DODGE.—Charles O'Hara and Sarah Clarke, were charged with loitering in Park-lane for the purpose of committing a felony. Benjamin Lees, 341 A, proved seeing the woman on Saturday night in Park-lane, near the railway opposite Mount-street, with the male prisoner. She then left him seeing a gentleman approach, and seized the gentleman's arm. The gentleman walked on, the female walking at his side, and the male prisoner keeping a little behind, but following them. The gentleman then shook the female prisoner off, and she crossed the lane and spoke to the male prisoner. A second gentleman coming along, the female prisoner crossed over, seized him by the arm, and walked by his side, the male prisoner as before following at a short distance behind. He (Lees) then stood back, and he heard the woman as she passed him say, that she "didn't want any more of the 'skilly' at the House of Correction." He then took the prisoners into custody with assistance. Some other evidence having been given, the prisoners were committed for a month each with hard labour—two rough fellows, named Lee and Kelly, were also charged with loitering in Park-lane, for the purpose of committing a felony. The prisoner was seen by Kough, 315 A, loitering in Park-lane. He kept watch on them, and saw them put out three of the street lamps near Holderness House (the residence of the Marchioness of Londonderry), and Gloucester House (the residence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge), the better to carry on their nefarious pursuits. After some time the prisoners were taken into custody, but not till they had had a severe struggle with two officers. Smith, 165 B, proved that the prisoners were well-known carriage thieves, and that Lee had been in custody for robbing linen carts, and for other offences, and he thought, if a remand were granted, he should have a charge against Lee for robbing a carriage. The mother of one of the prisoners staggered forward, but was silenced on Smith stating that she had also had three months herself. The prisoners were remanded.

MARLYBONE.

ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLES.—William Atkins was charged with burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P., 32, Upper Harley-street, and violently assaulting Wm. Kent, the butler. William Kent stated that shortly after two o'clock on the morning of the 6th of June he was awake by hearing a noise in the kitchen, and on going down to see the cause he found a man there. He immediately locked the door, and went to ring the alarm bell. On going downstairs again he met the man in the passage, who had broken open the kitchen door. He stuck the man in the face, and the man struck him, and knocked him down. He crawled to the fire for a poker, and got possession of the poker, which he used about the man's head. At this period the females came down with a light, and they opened the great door and called for assistance. The man threatened to murder him with a knife which he had in his hand, and then ran out at the front door. He believed the prisoner to be the man. The constable who took the prisoner into custody said he found in his pocket a life-preserver, which he said he carried about him "to do for the man who had rounded on him." When told what he was charged with he said, "I know who has put you on to me; but never mind, you'll have to prove it." He was identified by Mr. Gregson's cook when she was taken with other men at the station-house. When the prisoner was taken there were two wounds on his face, as if from a poker. The prisoner was a ticket-of-leave man, and was remanded for a week. The house was entered by means of the skylight with a rope.

WORSHIP STREET.

BURGLES.—William Essex and James Holker were charged with stealing from a dwelling-house, William Beale, a weaver, said: I left my lodging in Thomas-street, Bethnal-green, for a short time, and on returning found my room door, which I had left locked, open, and that property, consisting principally of wearing apparel and bed linen, to the value of £5, had been stolen. I gave information to the police, and soon afterwards was sent for to the station-house, where I saw both the prisoners, who are quite strangers to me, and identified a jacket I had then wearing as an article of the stolen property; consequently, I charged them with the robbery. Kenwood, 194 H: I took both prisoners into custody, but on different dates, in consequence of peculiar information given to me by a little girl; they denied all knowledge of the robbery at first, but when confronted with the child, who identified them instantly in the cell from many others, Essex admitted that he had passed the prosecutor's street door on the afternoon in question, and Holker that he was in his company. Mary Ann Simmer, the child alluded to, was then sworn. She said: I was sitting on the doorstep of the house where Mr. Beale lives. This man (Essex) came up and looked in at the window, then he whistled in a strange manner, as though he was calling something, and presently this man (Holker) came out of the house with a very large bundle on his back. He held the street door not quite close, and called out as though speaking to somebody inside, "I'll stand no more of your nonsense, I can tell you, but I shall put the brokers in. Do you hear?" I noticed him particularly, because all the time he said this he was standing on my fingers, and I looked up, saying, "Sir, do you know what you are doing?" He looked down at me, but walked off, and did not answer, and I was glad he went. I knew them both directly I saw them at the station-house. This evidence, if it required strengthening, was corroborated, as far as regarded the men having been near the house, by a widow named Waite, who lived near, and, moreover, another of the H division, produced a key dropped by Holker when taken into custody, and which subsequently was ascertained to exactly fit the lock of prosecutor's room door. This officer further stated that, in consequence of the combined evidence against the prisoners, most of the property had been restored by their companions, under the belief, no doubt, that the owner would not appear against them. Mr. Leigh ordered the prisoners, who now made no defence, to be fully committed for trial at the Middlesex sessions, and the depositions were forthwith completed.

THAMES.

OBJECTING TO THE RESULT.—Henry Bouch, a strange-looking man, aged forty-five, was charged with stealing a pair of boots from outside the shop

of Mr. William Boulding, in the Commercial-road. The evidence of Mrs. Boulding and a boy in her service, suggested a search of a pair of boots was attached, remove the boots, and take them to the shop. The prisoner asked the boy how the boots were attached, to which he replied they were twisted round a nail. Prisoner: And how did I twist them? Witness: You twisted them quick. Prisoner: Now, what time it was? Witness: Yes, a little before ten. Mr. Sell, D.C.: I wish to go to trial. Prisoner: No, not I. I have no wish to go to trial. Mr. Sell: Do you wish me to settle the case for you? Prisoner: No, certainly not. I have a great objection to any punishment at all. Mr. Sell: Then I shall commit you for trial? The prisoner: No, don't do that; the consequence may be serious. (A laugh.) I consent to your punishing me; although, mind, I have a great objection to any punishment at all. Mr. Sell: I don't care for your objections. You are sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labour.

LAMBETH.

PICKING POCKETS AT THE CRISTAL PALACE.—Patrick Corbett and M. Gaden, were charged on remand, with picking pockets at the Crystal Palace on the 19th inst. It will be remembered that the female prisoner had been seen by Hynes, a collector of the P division, to try the pockets of six or seven ladies, and at last he observed her abstract a purse from the pocket of a lady, and immediately joined the other at once seized, and with the assistance of Sergeant White, the two prisoners were secured. When searched at the station five other purses, and moneys to the amount of upwards of £50 in various coins were found upon them. Upon the male prisoner there was found a silver watch and chain which he claimed as his own property. Inspector Bond now informed the magistrate that owners had been found for two of the purses which had been discovered in the possession of the prisoners. Evidence having been heard, and the purses identified, the depositions were completed, and the prisoners, who reserved their defence were committed for trial.

WANDSWORTH.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.—Colonel Cole, commanding officer of the 11th Surrey Volunteer corps, appeared in support of several summonses issued against men in the corps for the non-payment of their subscription, and for the sums expended in the purchase of their arms. The Colonel said the corps was governed by rules sanctioned by the War office, but nothing was said in them respecting the clothing. The corps consisted of working men, who had been furnished with their clothing by their employers, and they were to be supplied with their own. Mr. Dayman said he should like to see the rules. If there was no allusion in them to the clothing he could not interfere, but the complaint could recover the subscriptions and the amount of the clothing in the county court. Colonel Cole said the men laughed at the demand, and treated the matter as a joke. If they would promise to pay something of the expenses weekly he should be satisfied. The summonses were adjourned for production of the rules.

THE DUKES OF SUTHERLAND'S CASE.—On Monday was appointed for the hearing of the adjourned summons against the Duke of Sutherland for assaulting Mr. Metcalf, the barrister, by striking him over his hat with a whip, but none of the parties attended. Shortly before the closing of the court, Mr. Ingham announced to the clerk that the summons was further adjourned until Wednesday, the 6th of August. Mr. Taylor observed that he understood the case had been settled. Mr. Ingham said it was, but the parties intended to appear at the court on the 6th of next month. The summons stands adjourned accordingly.

HAMPSTEAD.

EXTRAORDINARY BRUTALITY TO A WOMAN.—A labourer, of No 3, Golden-square, Hampstead, was charged with a savage assault on his wife. The complainant, a respectable-looking woman, whose face was dreadfully disfigured and discoloured by the ill-treatment she had experienced, her sight having been nearly destroyed, said the prisoner came home on the previous night in a savage mood, and accused her of saying that he had been with another woman. She said it was only the truth, whereupon he commenced kicking her and striking her about the head and face, and knocked out three of her teeth. He had often beaten her before, but not so badly as at this time. She had had two children by him, and he knew that she was far advanced with the third. She added that he was a good husband sometimes, and she hoped the bench would deal leniently with him. The prisoner, in a surly tone, said he would like the complainant to be asked whether she had not another husband alive. The complainant, crying bitterly, said that she had another husband, who had been sent abroad as superintendent over some labourers, and the prisoner one day came to her, and, having locked her in a room, threatened to murder her if she would not submit to him. She was afraid of him, and he succeeded in effecting his purpose. When her husband returned home she did not like to tell him what had happened, and the prisoner, by threatening he would expose her conduct, prevailed upon her to leave her home and go with him, and he afterwards married her, as he said her first marriage was not legal, he husband having wedded her in an assumed name. Her first husband was now living with another woman in a miserable condition. The magistrate said he had no words to express the disgust and abhorrence he felt for the prisoner's brutal conduct, and sentenced him to six months in prison, with hard labour, after which he was to find two shillings in £20 each, and himself in £40, to keep the peace.

CROYDON.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Robert Randall was charged with an atrocious attempt to murder his wife, Anne Randall. From the evidence of Mrs. Randall, who appeared in court with her throat enveloped in surgical bandages, and who spoke with much difficulty, it appeared that she was married to the prisoner at Croydon on September 24, 1864. About a fortnight back she discovered that the prisoner had another wife living, and she consequently refused to remain with him, and went to her brother's house in the Sheldon-road. On Friday the prisoner, having heard that she intended to prosecute him for bigamy, called, in company with his first wife, Mrs. Jane Randall, at her brother's house; he asked her to forgive him. He tried to pull her on his knees and caress her. She resisted herself and ran up-stairs, put on her bonnet and shawl, and left the house. The prisoner followed, and overtook her at the lower end of High-street. He said, "Are you going to press the charge against me? Forgive me, make it up, and will go away." She said, "No." He made no answer, when he threw his arm round her neck, and, taking a razor from his pocket, commenced cutting her throat; her hands and wrists were also severely wounded in her efforts to save her life. John Nunn, a licensed hawk, who witnessed the attack, corroborated Mrs. Randall's testimony. Police-constable 132 P, apprehended the prisoner in a shop into which he ran after cutting his wife's throat, and took from him a hand razor covered with blood. Sergeant Herton produced Mrs. Randall's bonnet and shawl; the strings of the former were cut off, and the latter was completely cut through. It is considered the resistance opposed by the shawl, saved the prosecutrix from instant death. Mr. Ripon, surgeon, and his assistant, Mr. White, described the prosecutrix's injuries as of a dangerous character. The prisoner was remanded, and on being taken from the dock called prosecutrix a wretch.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

MAIDSTONE.

DAVISON V. WILDE.—This was an action for false imprisonment and assault. The plaintiff in this action is a merchant in the city, and the defendant is the proprietor of the Cafe de l'Europe, in the Haymarket. The transaction that was the subject of inquiry took place on the 10th of May, and it appeared that the plaintiff and some of his friends, who had been enjoying that great holiday, went to sup at the defendant's establishment. A Frenchman and some other gentlemen were also supping, and it appeared that a dispute arose between the defendant and the Frenchman upon the subject of the charges, and some angry words passed, and there was a threat that the Frenchman should be looked up. The plaintiff and his friends, thinking that the Frenchman had been aggrieved, interposed, and said they would see him righted, and this increased the disturbance. The Frenchman eventually left, and upon a policeman, who had been sent for by the defendant, arriving, the plaintiff was given into his charge for creating a disturbance; but, on the matter being investigated on the following morning by Mr. Knox, the magistrate at Marlborough-street-gate, the charge was at once dismissed, and the present action is then brought by the plaintiff. At the close of the plaintiff's case the counsel on both sides had a conference together; and Mr. Dimes then addressed his lordship, and said that he was happy to inform him that it would not be necessary to proceed any farther with the proceedings, as he had arranged that the defendant would express his regret at what had happened, and he would consent to a verdict to be taken against him for five guineas damages, and pay all costs. The affair occurred on the 10th of May, when, no doubt, all the parties were a little excited; but the defendant wished it to be understood that all imputations upon the character of the plaintiff were withdrawn, and he admitted that, being annoyed at what the Frenchman said, he had acted hastily and he now regretted having done so. Mr. Hawkins said that the plaintiff never had any desire to put money into his pocket, and his only object was to vindicate his character. Baron Martin said the course taken by the defendant was a very proper one, and it was satisfactory to all parties, and a verdict was then taken for the plaintiff.

"London Town."

ITS STREETS,—ITS HOUSES AND ITS PEOPLE,—ITS ODD SCENES AND STRANGE CHARACTERS,—ITS MYSTERIES, MISERIES, AND SPLENDOURS,—ITS SAD MEMORIES AND COMIC PHASES.

BY THE HERMIT OF EXETER CHANGE.

No. 11.—THE METROPOLITAN (SPURGEON'S) TABERNACLE.

MR. SPURGEON is a great man, and has done several great things. Of that there can be no doubt. He has made a great noise in the world. He fills, or has filled, a great space in the public press. He draws great crowds to listen to his sermons. He has been greatly praised, and also greatly blamed. He has preached a great many sermons, and perpetrated a great number of puns and other witticisms. He has built a great chapel—the greatest in London—and he raised a great sum of money to pay for this "big Bethel," in which, greatly to his credit, he refused to preach until every farthing due for the building and furnishing of his Tabernacle had been paid. The cost of this chapel, of the interior of which we give an illustration below, was £22,600; or, including the land on which it is built, rather more than £31,000. All this money, as we have said, was raised by the sole and unaided exertions of the rev. gentleman himself. On this single fact we might be content to rest the proof of our assertion as to the greatness of Mr. Spurgeon, for it is perfectly self-evident that none but a great man could, by the

designs of Mr. W. W. Pocock, architect, by Mr. W. Higgs, of Palace-road, Lambeth. It has been occupied for more than twelve months. The view of it we now present, looking towards the tribune or pulpit, shows the general arrangement. In plan, the building is a rectangle, measuring 174 feet by 84 feet, outside the walls, exclusive of the portico. The ceiling is vault-shaped, and is divided by ribs in plaster work. It is supported on twenty cast-iron shafts, which have enriched capitals, from which spring semicircular arches, the soffit, enriched with guilloché ornaments.

The chapel is lighted on both of its sides by sixteen square-headed windows on the ground-floor level; eighteen in first gallery; eighteen in second gallery; and seven in front, with circular heads; in addition to which there are louvre lights in the roof.

The "tribune"—for Mr. Spurgeon cannot bear the ordinary tub-like pulpit from which it is the custom for his brother ministers to hold forth—is large and convenient for motion. Mr. Spurgeon's favourite preaching is walking or pacing the platform, backwards and forwards. Below the tribune, within the enclosure, is a marble baptistry, in which, persons formally assuming the profession of the Baptist version of the Christian religion, are carefully and ceremoniously dipped. The walls are, in builders' phrase, "match-boarded." The ground-floor ascends gradually from about the centre of the Tabernacle, so that the seats farthest removed from the preacher, are raised about three feet above those in front.

At the western or tribune end of the Tabernacle is the library, with the rooms for the men and women candidates for church membership. Here also are vestry and class-rooms, whilst in the basement there is a large school-room, four additional class-rooms, and a commodious lecture hall. The following figures

some exceptions, and one of these will be found in the present instance for the "Elephant and Castle" though a remarkably, and we believe deservedly, popular vending place of spirituous and other commodities, cannot boast of such large congregations as the Tabernacle over the way; and it is perhaps Mr. Spurgeon's principal distinction, that, of all our metropolitan preachers, he is the one who has most successfully competed with the gin-palace, the theatre, the concert-room, and the singing saloon.

THE QUEEN AND THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that her Majesty has placed in the hands of Lord Derby the munificent sum of £2,000, to be added to the fund now being raised for the relief of the distressed operatives in the cotton districts. The following letter accompanies the donation.—

"BALMORAL, JULY 24, 1862

"MY DEAR LORD DERBY.—The Queen has long had her attention and anxious sympathy attracted to the sufferings, so patiently and nobly borne, of that portion of her Majesty's subjects in the north of England which is connected with cotton manufactures, and which is at present unfortunately thrown out of employment. It would have been long since very pleasing to her Majesty to have assisted them and mitigated their privations, but it was considered advisable to test the sufficiency of the ordinary means of relief to meet this great misfortune. Her Majesty has, however, seen with much satisfaction that a meeting has been held, under your presidency, of those who are connected by property with the great manufacturing districts, for the purpose of tendering their aid to those living in their own neighbourhood who have



MR. SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE, NEWINGTON BUTTS

mere "gift of the gab," conjure thirty-one thousand golden sovereigns out of the pockets of the British public.

But, though there can be no doubt as to the fact of Mr. Spurgeon's greatness, we freely admit that different opinions may, and indeed are, entertained as to its quality. Our own opinion, however, is that, on the whole, it is of a beneficent description. We believe that Mr. Spurgeon has done much good, and we believe him capable of doing much more. There is a frankness, a heartiness, an outspokenness, and a geniality about his sayings and doings which is nothing less than positively refreshing after the frigidities, affectations, and hypocrisies which are characteristics of too many of our pulpit instructors. Indeed, it is no more than the simple truth to say of Mr. Spurgeon that there is nothing stiff or starchy about him but his "white choker." Of course, we do not mean to say that the minister of the Metropolitan Tabernacle has not his faults. We never knew a man who had not. If we may make use of a phrase which has a smack of the Hibernian bull in it, we would venture to affirm that the man who has no faults is no man at all. The faultless man would be a monster which Nature could not endure in any other place than in the religious romance, or young lady's novel. The popular minister of the Tabernacle makes no pretension to this ideal quality, and, if we are not mistaken, does not believe in its earthly existence. One notable feature in Mr. Spurgeon's preaching is that he has not one form of Christianity for the rich and another for the poor. Unlike the French lady who believed that "God was too much of a gentleman to damn genteel people," Mr. Spurgeon does not hesitate to proclaim that the Almighty will just as readily damn a wealthy or fashionable sinner as he will the meanest and miserablest transgressor that lives.

But from Mr. Spurgeon's preaching we must hurry to his Tabernacle.

The vast building was erected for the rev. gentleman, from the

will give some idea of the vast dimensions of this remarkable edifice:—

The ground floor occupies an area of	10,227 feet.
The first gallery - - - - -	7,268 "
The second gallery - - - - -	7,730 "
Total - - - - -	25,225 feet.

The Tabernacle affords sitting room for 4,404 persons, with standing room for a large number in addition.

The means of ingress and egress, including the staircases, have accordingly been arranged by the architect with special reference to the ease of the congregation, and admitting of every facility for escape in case of panic. In this respect they are very satisfactory. There are, in all, fifteen doors, eight for the ground-floor, and the remainder for the galleries. The stairs have no windows, and are supported by iron columns and wrought-iron carriages. The flights are about 5 feet wide. The careful attention which has been paid in this respect, is very creditable to the architect. The building is lighted by lamps, placed at short distances round the front of both galleries, and star-burners placed on the top of the abacus, all round, of each column. The colour is white, slightly gilded in parts. It only remains to be stated that the Tabernacle is situate in Newington-road, Lambeth, almost exactly opposite to the well-known tavern, The Elephant Castle, thus seemingly corroborating the assertion of the author of "Robinson Crusoe," who wrote about 150 years ago the effect that—

"Wherever stands a house of prayer,
The devil builds a temple near;
And 'twill be found on examination,
The devil's got the larger congregation."

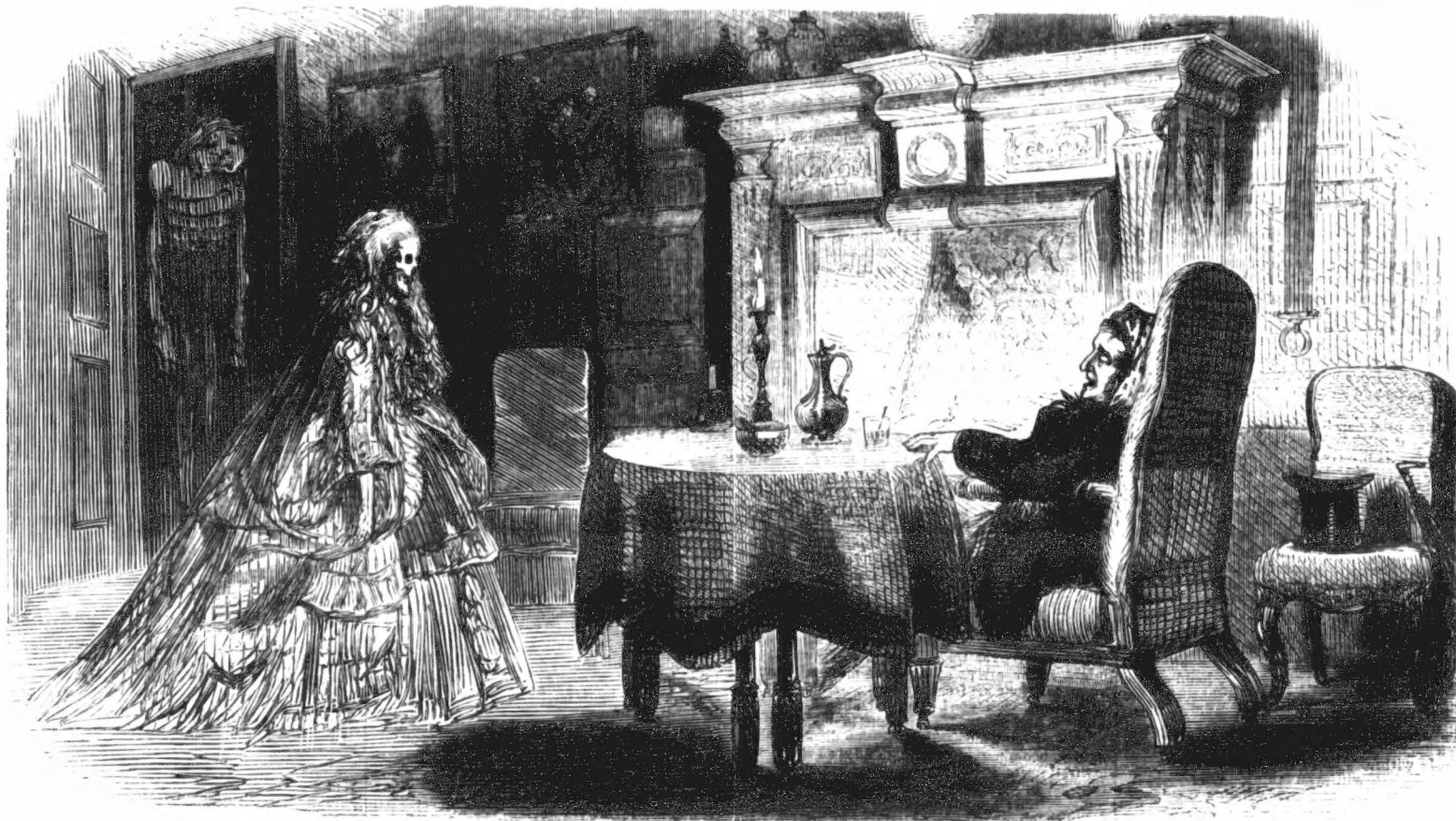
To this rule, however, as to most others, there must, we submit be

been plunged into destitution by no disinclination to maintain themselves by honest and independent labour, but by lamentable circumstances entirely beyond their control.

"The Queen gladly associates herself, under her title of Duchess of Lancaster, with these suffering districts, and is pleased to find herself thus entitled to send her aid to those for whom she has long felt deep compassion.

"I have received her Majesty's commands to forward, through you, the sum of £2,000, to be added to the fund for the aid of the sufferers in the cotton manufacturing districts.—Sincerely yours,
"C. B. FRANKS."

ATTEMPTED FRATRICIDE IN LEEDS.—A deliberate attempt to take the life of a brother has been made in Leeds. A few days ago a medical student came to that town on a visit to his brother, George Emmitt. The latter is a clerk at the ticket-office of the Marsh Lane Railway Station, where his brother went to see him between five and six o'clock on Friday afternoon. When they had been in conversation they were interrupted by a railway porter who entered the office, and James then left the room. The porter, after having fulfilled his errand, also took his departure, but had only proceeded a few yards when he heard the discharge of a pistol. The report coming from the direction of the office, he returned thither, and found George Emmitt suffering from a shot wound, passing through the right side of the neck. It appears that as soon as the porter was out of the way, James Emmitt returned to the office window, and, taking aim at his brother, instantly shot him, in the manner stated. He was at once apprehended, having made no attempt to escape, and the recently discharged pistol was found in his possession. The motive for the attempted fratricide has not at present been ascertained. Fortunately, the wound, on examination, turned out not to be of a dangerous nature.



THE HAUNTED CHAMBER.

Literature.

ORIGINAL TALES.

FRIGHTENED OUT OF MY LIFE.

A TRAVELLER'S TALE, IN TWO PARTS.

PART I.

THE CLOSET CHAMBER.

It was just the sort of an evening—dark and very gusty—on which to tell a regular “traveller’s tale,” and sitting at the table with us, was the very man for our purpose. Mystery seemed to lurk in the corner of a remarkably moist eye. A deep and awful secret lay in the drop of a somewhat full lip. He was affable, easy, conversational, seemed to know everything, more or less, and took his glass or two, or more, with gusto, while, in a cheery way he joined in with the desultory chat that was passing around.

The night was dark, the wind gusty, the fire bright and cheery, and he, the traveller, was clearly “at home,” for the night. To lose such an opportunity as now offered itself would surely be highly remiss. And as the one whispered to the other, the intention of “drawing him out” became a fixed purpose, and the matter was at last stealthily delegated with the results which follow.

“I should think,” said one of our number, with an insinuating tone and manner, “that you could tell us something strange and startling, now.”

The traveller—he had been in pretty well every “line,” as the slang of the road is, or rather was, for the old-fashioned commercial traveller seems to be fast dying out, and business is done on quite other principles—the traveller, I repeat, quietly took his long pipe from between his lips, gave us a steady, scientific pull, placed it on the table, a look of bland toleration, and lifting up his rummer, and said in a rolling but melodious voice—

“Well—yes—I think—I really think I could.”

“That’s it—exactly—now, gentlemen, attention,” passed among the company assembled.

Chairs were drawn closer, and all those pleasant preparations, which good listeners understand so well how to make, were gone through, and the traveller began.

“I was once nearly frightened out of my life!”

There was a general start among us all at such a communication, a general exclamation was uttered, and a general look of excited curiosity passed from one to another, while he coolly repeated the assertion—

“Yes, I was once nearly frightened out of my life.”

But not to break in upon the order of the narration by the interjecting questions which were now and then put, we will assume the traveller’s place, and repeat that for him which his listeners were already so eager to hear.

“I was once nearly frightened out of my life, and it was in this wise—

“While taking one of my Western journeys some dozen or fifteen years ago, I found myself skirting the edge of a wide, trackless heath, and as the evening was fast coming on, I dreaded being benighted, for it was a part of the country I had no knowledge of, never having been that way before, and I urged on my pony who, by-the-bye, was getting beat—in order to reach some roadside inn, or some country town before nightfall, as I

had no inclination to lose my way, or find it in some break-neck corner, and so I put the mettled little fellow at the top of his speed, and my light gig tore on at a rattling pace for I had but little luggage, and no hardware on that journey.

“Robbers might be about, but I had pistols with me, and I dreaded being benighted far more. It had grown very cold, too, being the fall of the year, and I longed for a bar parlour, a broiled chicken, a jug of ale, my pipe and brandy-and-water, and all this time you may be sure I was losing none.

“At last the welcome glimmer of lights broke in the distance, and presently I drew up in front of the very house, of all others, I could have desired to fall across.

“It was a large, rambling old pile, full of irregularities; here one storey, and there two stories high; an old coaching house, and the very house for travellers; and the moment I entered the bar parlour—after having seen my horse and gig led through a great gateway to the stable, where the next relay of horses for the late mail were already in readiness—I pronounced the place to be perfection.

“There was, as usual, the commercial room set apart for travellers, but as I was the only guest on that particular night, as the host (purple as his own port) informed me, he proposed to attend to my comforts in the cosy little sanctum; and before long I was engaged in discussing as succulent a meal as ever hungry traveller ate; and next, at the host’s recommendation, in finishing a second bottle of the finest wine that was ever decanted.

“It was a night to enjoy creature comforts, for the gusts swept in long, mournful howlings around the hostelry, and burst fiercely against the many gables which offered their fronts against the storm. The sound of the rain, too, made the fire cheerful, and I was at my second tumbler and my third pipe, when, after some conversation with my host and hostess (a buxom, rosy dame) I found that it was past ten o’clock, and intimated my wish to retire to my bed-room.

“Boots brought me my slippers, and Betty, the chambermaid, my candle, when it struck me that a pint or so of the splendid old port would by no means, if mulled, make a bad nightcap. I ordered it at once, and the brew I need not tell you was perfection.

“I had already requested a fire to be lit in the chamber I was to occupy, and taking my mulled port in a silver jug, and following Betty along the most tortuous and extraordinary staircases and passages, up and down, we came at last to my bed-chamber, which was at an extreme end of the house, the windows of which, I was told, looked into the garden. The chambermaid, placing the candle just lighted, upon an antique chest, of carved walnut-tree wood, bade me good-night, and retired, closing the door after her, and which as was my habit, I fastened within. I drew a huge old arm chair to the fire and tasted my mulled port.

“The fire burned up briskly, and I congratulated myself on my foresight and forethought, as I heard the wind and the rain mingling themselves in redoubled fury without the curtained windows; and, tasting my port a second time, found it excellent, and in a soliloquy pronounced it so.

“I looked round the room. It was old-fashioned, with a heavy panelled ceiling, and darkly panelled walls, relieved here and there with some quaint prints of the seasons.

“A great, old bedstead, carved like the rest of the

furniture, and heavily curtained, occupied one end of the chamber, which was half as long again as it was wide. A vast wardrobe, carved also, reared itself against the wall. My arm-chair, a round table with the candle, and the silver tancard containing my mulled port, filled up two-thirds of the fireplace; and altogether, there was a sense of ease, comfort, and warmth about the chamber which greatly pleased me.

“Not the least attraction, by-the-bye, were the snowy sheets and counterpane, odorous with lavender, which lightened up the dark green curtains, and the diaper cloth upon the toilette bleached to the whiteness of driven snow. A carpet on the floor, too, added to the luxury in which I revelled. I poked the fire, sipped my wine, stretched out my legs, and thought I would enjoy the first delicious sense of a doze steal over me, previous to undressing and going to bed.

“Just as my eyes were closing, I opened them wide with a start, and fixed them, without moving, on the part of the room which was opposite to where I sat. This, of course, was one corner of the chamber, and as every four-sided room has just as many corners, you will say that there could be nothing very particular in the corner which now caught my attention.

“Nor could there be.

“Pooh! its nothing,” I said to myself, and allowed my eyes to close once more.

“But not to sleep. No; I could sleep no more; and the sense of enjoyment, luxury, and comfort I had been enjoying, became transformed into one intolerable, resistless, unrelenting, overwhelming HORROR!

“Why! I can no more tell you than an elephant can fly. I felt it crawling over and through me, from the soles of my feet to the hairs of my head. I would not undergo such another half hour—it seemed eternities of time—for all the wealth of the world.

“My looks seemed to be fascinated by this corner, which was after all but the extreme of one panelled wall meeting the other, and forming the angle, and every panel in this section divided by the tall wardrobe was precisely like the panels on its opposite side. What could there be in so simple, so trivial a matter, to affect me so?

“I did not get up to examine it. I could not, but I could see well enough, and there was nothing to indicate a reason for the feeling which was growing over me with a dreadful force.

“The feeling was that of *suicide*, an impulse to commit the act; and knife, cord, and pistol—I had my pistols loaded—pistol, cord, and knife, each by turns, were presented to me, *whispered* to me, thrust upon me as by invisible, but also by irresistible hands.

“You will attribute this to wine, to sleep, dreamy nightmare—quite natural. The sequel will prove to you that neither of these could be the case. If in any degree my nerves had been excited—and I am not of a nervous temperament that I am aware of—I was only an agency in the hands of a power beyond the known laws of Nature, and so far a mere passive instrument.

“But why the idea of suicide?

“Above all tendencies I ever had, and hitherto they have lain on the side of plain, cool, common sense, calculating, if you like, and quite up to the mark, but—” (and the traveller in question did not look so)—“I am not, I think, a likely man to dream of suicide, much less commit it.

“But what weighed upon me most was that the corner I was looking at, whether I was

asleep or whether I was awake, had all and everything to do with this infernal suggestion.

“I unloaded my pistols, and scattered the charges about the floor. I flung my penknife into the fire. I had no razor with me. I opened a cupboard within reach, and there at the bottom lay a coil of cord, strong enough to—ugh! The accursed thing was following me, clinging to me, would not leave me; but even this—belonging to some traveller’s trunks—I saw ere long smouldering in the fire.

“Why did I not leave the chamber, you ask? Ring the bell, summon the landlord, anything that sanity and reason might have prompted! I wish I knew why, but I do not. It did not occur to me, perhaps, dreaming or awake, I know not, but take my gaze away from that corner I could not, and the dread horror was not lessened.

“All at once the panelling from the top to the bottom of that hideous corner opened noiselessly, as though it had been a door. It opened, and disclosed to me by the ruddy light of the fire, and by the whiter glare of the candle, an object—the object which had caused all my disquiet.

“There, straight before me, was the figure of a man hanging from the ceiling of the closet!

“I was reasoning with some kind of coherence on the subject; but for all that I could not get clear away from the weight of the mysterious burden under which I laboured.

“Firstly, there had been a suicide committed within that closet.

“Secondly, the doomed wretch had fastened it from within, that the door had hermetically sealed itself as by a spring, that no one living at that hour within the house could have known of its existence, and that, for some reason, still connected with the mystery, was to reveal the secret.

“The figure so suspended before me was replete in all that could possibly be bad in the beginning, middle, and ending of so hideous and inexplicable a fate.

“It hung, with the head on one side, as the head of a hanged man does, the cord securely fastened to a strong hook let into the beam. The placid limbs were drooping downwards, and I observed that a handkerchief was bound round the ankles, tying both together.

“On the expression of the face, so awful and so appalling, I will not dwell. I cannot. I know that it has never passed away from my memory, and it never will.

“It’s a good many years ago, as I have told you. I don’t look much frightened or nervous now (it is true the ‘traveller’ did not, though he had frightened us); and I am not more nervous now than I was then, but, at the same time, I can’t bear to think back to that time. However, I shall not detain you, nor myself either for the matter of that much longer.

“The dead, suspended creature, that I was gazing on, and which certainly had a story to tell me, I could not yet fathom, so immovable in her dreadful calm, was not the same hideously suggestive thing I had been haunted with before. There was the suicide, and the idea haunted me no longer.

“You ask me if I was awake. I’ll tell you.

“Asleep or awake, dreaming or nightmare, and certainly not too ‘vinous’ for the everyday world, for I can take my share, the fact is still the same, because it was proved by other eyes than mine, as you will presently know.

“One oppressive weight removed, I recovered myself in a proportionate degree. I rose from the chair in which I sat, and made a stride or two

towards this closet, when a second object, tenfold more appalling and terrible than the first, nailed my feet to the ground.

"Whence it came, I knew not. Whether it stalked forth out of that grim closet, whether it glided in through the wall, or formed itself out of the incorporeal air, I knew not, but there it stood before me in all the flesh and blood proportions of a human being.

"It was the figure of a woman dressed, in a hygienic costume, which was once as pretty and as picturesque as the dress of our day is plain and precise, in the general run that is, greyish hair, turned back in thick curls, was surmounted by a cap such as we see only in the portraits of Gainsborough or of Sir Joshua Reynolds. A bodice and open skirt, tucked up in bows, was set off by a sallow complexion of a darker colour, and in her hand—such a hand—she carried a fan, being in all respects, as regards costume, the very type of a coquette of days gone by.

"But her face—it was her face which froze me. It was a face worn down till the yellow skin covered only the outlines of a skeleton head. She smiled, she gazed, a leering, withering, malignant, devilish smile and ogle which I could not farther endure.

"I gave utterance to a cry, and so awoke.

"Now, gentlemen," continued the traveller, gravely and impressively pointing his pipe at us—who were ready to laugh or to be angry at this termination, as we thought. "Now, gentlemen, you will laugh at this; you will say—of course, too much wine—fell asleep in his chair—dreamt it all; or, in short, that I am drawing the long bow! Wait, however, until I finish.

"Very likely I did dreamt all this, for the fire was out, and the candle had burned low, but as I looked to that same haunted corner of the chamber, the old feeling came over me, and I shuddered.

"No closet was apparent, and yet closet I assured myself there must be. I rose up, took the light, stepped across, placed my hand on the panel, I evidently had touched the right spring, for with a groan the door swung open, and an overwhelming smell of mustiness and decay sickened the senses, and I started back a step and peered curiously within.

"Now, what will you think of what I am going to tell you, and say whether I am not justified in saying that I was once 'Nearly Frightened out of my Life'?

"From the ceiling of the closet hung the fragments of a rotten rope.

"On the ground lay a huddled heap of bones and rotted garments, and a human skull leered horridly at me from one eyeless socket as it lay in the corner.

"I think I have given you enough for to-night. I'll tell you the rest of my story when we meet again."

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE MUTINY.

(A COMPLETE STORY.)

In the summer of the year 18—, I was the only passenger on board the merchantman, *Alceste*, which was bound to the Brazils. One fine moonlight night, I stood on the deck, and gazed on the quiet ocean, on which the moonbeams danced. The wind was so still that it scarcely agitated the sails which were spread out to invite it. I looked round: it was the same on every side—a world of waters. Not a single object diversified the view, or intercepted the long and steady glance which I threw over the ocean. I have heard many complain of the sameness and unvarying uniformity of the objects which oppose themselves to the eye of the voyager. I feel differently: I can gaze for hours, without weariness, on the deep, occupied with the thought it produces; I can listen to the rush of the element as the vessel cleaves it, and these things have charms for me which others cannot perceive.

I heard, on a sudden, a noise, which seemed to proceed from the captain's cabin, and I thought I could distinguish the voices of several men, speaking earnestly, though in a suppressed tone. I cautiously drew near the spot from whence the noise arose, but the alarm was given, and I could see no one. I retired to rest, or rather to lie down; for I felt that heavy and foreboding sense of evil overpower me, which comes we know not how or wherefore; and I could not sleep, knowing that there had been disputes between the captain and his men respecting some point of discipline, and I feared to think what might be the consequences. I lay a long time disturbed with these unpleasant reflections; at last, wearied with my thoughts, my eyes closed, and I dropped to sleep. But it was not to that refreshing sleep which recruits the exhausted spirits, and by which the senses in forgetfulness, readers them fitter for exertion on awakening. My sleep was haunted with hideous and confused dreams, and murder and blood seemed to surround me. I was awakened by convulsive starts, and in vain sought again for quiet slumber; the same images filled my mind, diversified in a thousand horrid forms. Early in the morning, I arose, and went above, and the mild sea breeze dispelled my uneasy sensations.

During the whole of the day nothing seemed to justify the fears that had tormented me, and everything went on in its regular course. The men pursued their occupations quietly and in silence, and I thought the temporary fit of disaffection was passed over. Alas! I remembered not that the passions of men, like deep waters, are most to be suspected when they seem to glide along most smoothly. Night came on, and I retired to rest more composed than on the preceding evening. I endeavoured to convince myself that the noises I had heard were but the fancies of a disturbed imagination, and I slept soundly. Ill-timed security! About midnight I was awakened by a rattling in the vessel. I hastened to the spot; the captain and one of his officers were fighting against a mutiny of the ship's crew. I was on the deck before I saw the officer fall. Two fellows advanced

to me, and, clapping pistols to my breast, threatened instant death, if I stirred or spoke. I gazed on the bloody spectacle; the bodies, which lay around, swimming in gore, testified that the mutineers could not have accomplished their aim with impunity. I was horror-struck; a swimming sensation came over my eyes, my limbs failed me, and I fell senseless.

When I recovered, I found myself lying on a bed. Everything was still. I listened in vain for a sound; I lay still a considerable time; at last, I arose and walked about the ship, but could see no one. I searched every part of the vessel; I visited the place of slaughter, which I had, at first, carefully avoided; I counted nine dead bodies, and the coagulated blood formed a loathsome mass around them; I shuddered to think I was desolate—the companion of death. "Go, God!" said I, "and they have left me here alone!" The word sounded like a knell to me. It now occurred to me it was necessary the bodies should be thrown overboard. I took up one of them, dragged it to the side, and plunged it into the waves; but the dash of the heavy body into the sea, reminded me more forcibly of my loneliness. The sea was so calm, I could scarcely hear it ripple by the vessel's side. One by one I committed the bodies to their watery grave. At last my horrible task was finished. My next work was to look for the ship's boats, but they were gone, as I expected. I could not bear to remain in the ship; it seemed a vast tomb for me. I resolved to make some sort of raft, and depart in it. This occupied two or three days; at length it was completed, and I succeeded in setting it adrift.

I lowered into it all the provision I could find in the ship which was but little, the sailors having, as I imagined, carried off the remainder. All was ready, and I prepared to depart. I trembled at the thought of the dangers I was about to encounter. I was going to commit myself to the ocean separated from it only by a few boards, which a wave might scatter over the surface of the waters. I might never arrive at land, or meet with any vessel to rescue me from my danger, and I should be exposed, without shelter, and almost without food. I half resolved to remain in my present situation; but a moment's reflection dispelled the idea of such a measure. I descended; I stood on my frail raft; I cut the rope by which it was fastened to the ship. I was confused to think of my situation; I could hardly believe that I had dared to enter alone on the waste of waters. I endeavoured to compose myself, but in vain. As far as I could see, nothing presented itself to my view but the vessel I had left; the sea was perfectly still, for not the least wind was stirring. I endeavoured, with two pieces of board, which supplied the place of oars, to row myself along; but the very little progress I made alarmed me. If the calm should continue I should perish of hunger. How I longed to see the little sail I had made, agitated by the breeze! I watched it from morning to night; it was my only employment, but in vain. The weather continued the same. Two days passed over. I looked at my store of provisions, it would not, I found, last above three or four days longer at the farthest. They were quickly passing away. I almost gave myself up for lost. I had scarcely a hope of escaping.

On the fourth day since my departure from the ship, I thought I perceived something at a distance; I looked at it intently—it was a sail. Good heavens! what were my emotions at the sight! I fastened my handkerchief on a piece of wood, and waved it, in hopes that it would be observed, and that I should be rescued from my fearful condition. The vessel pressed on its course. I shouted. I knew they could not hear me, but despair impelled me to try so useless an expedient. It passed on—it grew dim—I stretched my eyeballs to see it—it vanished—it was gone! I will not attempt to describe the torturing feelings which possessed me, at seeing the chance of relief which had offered itself destroyed. I was stupefied with grief and disappointment. My stock of provisions was now entirely exhausted, and I looked forward with horror to an excruciating death.

A little water which had remained quenched my burning thirst. I wished that the waves would rush over me. My hunger soon became dreadful, but I had no means of relieving it. I endeavoured to sleep, that I might for awhile, forget my torments; and my wearied frame yielded for awhile to slumber. When I awoke I was not, however, refreshed; I was weak, and felt a burning pain at my stomach. I became hourly more feeble; I lay down, but was unable to rise again. My limbs lost their strength; my lips and tongue were parched; a convulsive shuddering agitated me; my eyes seemed darkened, and I gasped for breath.

The burning at my stomach now departed; I experienced no pain; but a dull torpor came over me; my hands and feet became cold; I believed I was dying, and rejoiced at the thought. Presently I lost all thought and feeling, and lay, without sense, on a few boards, which divided me from the ocean. In this situation, as I was afterwards informed, I was taken up by a small vessel, and carried to a seaport town. I slowly recovered, and found that I alone, of all who were on board the vessel in which I had embarked, had escaped death. The crew, who had departed in the boats, after murdering the captain, had met their reward—the boats were shattered against a rock.

FEMALE PURITY.—All the influence which women enjoy in society, their right to the exercise of that maternal care which forms the first and most indelible species of education; the wholesome restraint which they possess over the passions of mankind; their power of protecting us when young and cheering us when old, depend so entirely upon their personal purity, and the charm which it casts around them, that to insinuate a doubt of its real value is willfully to remove the broadest corner-stone on which civil society rests, with all its benefits and all its comforts.

Reviews of Books.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Ross's Monthly Toilet Magazine, Nos. 1 and 2, vol. 2.

Sixpenny Tales, Beadle and Co., 41, Paternoster-row.

The White Wizard.

Myra, the Child of Adoption.

Madge Wyldie; or, Lights and Shadows of Orphan Life.

The Golden Belt; or, the Caribs Pledge.

Alice Wilde.

Maleska, the Indian Wife.

Hunting Adventures in the Northern Wilds.

From the last of which we extract the following story of a backwoodsman of America:—

"I was," said the old man, "four years ago, away up among the Saranacs, and had strayed away four or five miles from my shanty, when there came on the orfullest storm of rain and wind, and thunder and lightning, that ever mortal man heard tell on. You ought to have been up there, boys, to have heard the thunder boom'n' and roarin' through the heavens, and peelin' and cehoin', and knockin' about among the Adirondacks—to have seen the lightning flashin' and flamin' along the ground, and dartin' down from the clouds into the tall trees, and smashin' them into a thousand splinters—to've heard the timber crashin' and thunderin' to the ground, as if all water was goin' to ruin in our universal smash. Well, if I warn't scared that time, you may shoot me. So, lookin' across a low swampy piece of ground, I saw the great holler trunk of a steamboat that had fallen, and I put across, thinkin' I could crawl in there, and be safe from the rain and fallin' timber. As I struggled through the swamp, I sank knee-deep into a kind of clay, white as putty, and my boots were plastered by it, as if I'd run my legs into a tub of latter. I crawled away into the log, and let me tell you, boys, it warn't a bad place to be in just then. I lay there snug enough for about half an hour, the storm ragin' all the time harder'n harder; and, as I heard it roarin' and surgin' around me, I made up my mind that a holler log was a good place in such a storm. All at once the hole I came in at was darkened, and smethin' came gruntin' and squeezin' in towards where I lay. 'Human nater!' tho't I 'what's that?' After a little, I saw by the light that streamer in, in little streaks, by him, that 'was a huge bear. I wasn't scared, for I knew he didn't know I was there; and, besides, a bear allers goes into a holler log backwards, so that the end he bites with wasn't towards me. I didn't care about havin' a fight with him just then, and, if I killed him in the log, I didn't exactly see how I was to get out by him. So I drew up my legs, as he came backin' up towards me, and, when he got about near enough, I straightened out; and the way I sent my boots agin his back settlements, was a thing to wonder at. If ever a dumb animal was astonished, I reckon it was that bear; and the way he put for daylight was curious. As he grunted and hustled towards the outside of the log, I followed on my elbows and back, and the kicks I gave him in the stern, shot him like a cannon ball, about twenty feet down the banks. 'There,' said I, 'you darned black, stern goin', round about circumstance, be off to your own hum, and let honest people's houses alone!' He didn't stop to make any answer, nor to ask any questions, but put out at his best gait for the Shatagee, and it's my opinion he never know'd what it was that bootin' him out of that holler log. He was done with the Saranac lakes, for he was shot the next day, forty miles away down by the Lower Shatagee. I know it was the same bear, for there was the white prints of my clayey boots on his hide, plain as a pike-staff."

The whole of these works are written in the happiest vein, and as such we cordially recommend them.

HOME IS SAD WITHOUT A MOTHER.

Home is sad without a mother!
Gloom and darkness hover there!
Eyes of childhood, wet with weeping,
Speak of sorrow and despair.
"Kiss me, sister! love me, brother!"
O home is sad without a mother!

Home is sad without a mother!
Mouldering yonder in the tomb,
Hands we've often felt caressing
Silken curls in childhood's home.
"Kiss me, sister! love me, brother!"
O home is sad without a mother!

Home is sad without a mother!
Vacant is the "old arm chair;"
Lips of love are cold and silent—
Silent in the churchedyard there.
"Kiss me, sister! love me, brother!"
O home is sad without a mother!

Home is sad without a mother!
Up there in the spirit land,
Father, mother, sister, brother,
Form a circle, hand in hand,
"Kiss me, sister! love me, brother!"
O angel home, where dwells sweet mother!

DOMESTIC LIFE.—He cannot be an unhappy man who has the love and smile of women to accompany him in every department of life. The world may look dark and cheerless without enemies may gather in his path—but when he returns to the fireside, and feels the tender love of woman, he forgets his cares and troubles, and is a comparatively happy man. He is but half prepared for the journey of life who takes not with him that friend who will forsake him in no emergency—who will divide his sorrows—increase his joys—lift the veil from his heart, and throw sunshine and the darkest scenes. No, that man cannot be miserable who has such a companion, be he ever so poor, despised and trodden upon by the world.

Edits and Wisdom.

LOUISIANA SUGAR.—*Slave groan.*
A READY MADE ARTICLE.—An old maid.
FINAL RESULT OF THE SOUTHERN EDUCATION.—Abolition.

FOR MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST.—Inquire of her shoemaker.

AN AXIOM.—The cuff of a lady is much better on the sleeve than on the ear.

COLD.—Corn is not always affected by the cold weather when it is husky.

CAN a general who has gained a victory in the night, be properly said to have won the day?

A SCHOOL OF WHALES.—What do whales want at school, papa? To learn to spout, my son.

DRUGGIST'S INQUIRY TO A LITTLE BOY.—"Sonny, what did you come for?" Little Boy: "I came for camphor!"

How can an orphan get a father or mother, by merely hiring a house?—Because he then will have *two pa(y)rents!*

TIME IS MONEY.—So Franklin observed. It is very true, and some people take plenty of it to pay their debts.

QUITE LIKELY.—A rigidly pious old lady down East says, "This civil war is a judgment upon the nation for permitting women to wear loops."

THEY say that women caused man to commit his first sin. But, if she had induced him to sin in eating, no doubt he would very soon have sinned of his own accord in drinking.

UGHT to BE STARVED.—A bachelor friend of ours left a boarding-house in which there were a number of old maids, on account of the miserable fair set before him at the table.

LISTEN LADIES.—Ladies who have a disposition to punish their husbands should recollect that a little warm sunshine will melt an icicle much sooner than a north-easter.

"COURRIER DE LA MODE."—In the coloured world of fashion the peculiar head-dress of the Southern female slave is now quite the rage, under the name of the contrabandanna.

A HINT TO INKKNIPERS.—An exchange says that so numerous is the company in some of the inns on the White Mountains, that at night they place travellers on the floor in rows till they get to sleep, then set them up against the wall, and lay down another lot, and so on till all are accommodated.

BARNUM SOLD.—Some time ago, a Yankee from Connecticut called at the Museum, and said he had a great curiosity "to hum," he wanted to sell. Manager Greenwood asked him what it was. Barnum said it was a *cherry coloured cat*, and wanted a hundred dollars for it. Mr. Greenwood said he would not give him so much for it; but if it was a *real* cherry-coloured cat—not coloured for the occasion—he would give him twenty-five dollars cash for it as an addition to the Happy Family. Yankee, after considering awhile, said he thought, as cherry-coloured cats were so rare, he might get a hundred dollars for it; but as he could not, he would take the twenty-five, and have the cat at the Museum the next day. Before going, he asked Mr. Greenwood to give him a written guarantee that he would pay him twenty-five dollars on delivery of the feline. Mr. G. did so. The next day the "Yank" was punctual to the moment; but what was Mr. G.'s surprise, when he was shown a *black cat*, the Yankee saying "it was *black* cherries he meant!"

A GREAT COUNTRY.—An emigrant out in the "great West," thus writes to a friend at home:—"This is a glorious country! It has longer rivers and more of them, and they are muddier and deeper, and run faster, and make more noise, rise higher, fall lower, and do more damage than any body's else's rivers. It has more lakes, and they are bigger and deeper, and clearer than any other country. Our rail cars are bigger, and run faster, and pitch off the track oftener, and kill more people than all other rail cars in this and every other country. Our steamboats carry bigger loads, are longer and broader, and burst their boilers oftener, and the captains swear harder than steamboat captains in any other country. Our men are bigger and longer, and thicker, can fight harder and faster, and drink more mean whisky, and chew bad tobacco, and spit further, and not be killed, than in any other country. Our ladies are richer, prettier, dress finer, spend more money, break more hearts, wear bigger hoops, shorter dresses, kick up the devil generally, to a greater extent, than in any other country. Our niggers are blacker, work harder, have thicker skulls, smell louder, and need thrashing oftener, than any niggers in any other State. Our children squall louder, grow faster, get too extensive for their pantaloons, quicker than any other children in any other country."

BEADLE'S AMERICAN SIXPENNY LIBRARY.—Each work complete, 6s. 6d., paper covers consisting of a choice selection of American Romances, Tales, Biographies, &c., &c. BEADLE and Co., 15, Fleet-street, London. 6s. 6d. everywhere.

INDEX OF NEXT OF KIN, HEIRS AT LAW.—Containing 2,400 names of Persons who have been advertised for. Price Two-pence.

AMERICAN SCRAP BOOK.—INDEX.—For Vol. I. now ready, price Two-pence. Buy it, and you will see the amount of Fun, Good Tales, &c., &c. the 8-pag. Book contains.

Office 125, Fleet-street.

AMERICAN SCRAP BOOK.—Containing the best domestic Tales; Backwoods, Prairie, Indian, Border, and Hunting Life; Fun and Family Stories; Family Matters; all Adapted for Next of Kin; published as they appear, 8s. ONE PENNY.

Office 125, Fleet-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO AND FINE ART GALLERY.—55, Abchurch-lane, Regent's-park. The Finest and most Economical Photographs in London. Open daily from Nine till six.

Carter de Visite. Ten for 10s. 6d.

TO AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.
PRINTING AND ENGRAVING in every Branch promptly attended to by

E. HEARNDEN,

7, GOLDSMITH ROW, GOUGH SQUARE, FLEET STREET.
Newspapers, Periodicals, Illustrated Catalogues, 1411 Posters, &c. Printed with Elegance and Dispatch.

WALTER'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

W for Varicose Veins and Weak Legs. Price 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 10s., 12s. 6d., 15s., and 17s. 6d. A Female Attendant at Private Door—118, Moorfields—Street E.C., near the Bank.

SALMON, ODY, and Co., Most Respectfully In-
form the Public that their FAIRLY SELECTED
TRUSSES are found to answer the purpose with more ease and
security than any other invention, requiring no under-staple, or any
other bandage. Persons of the quality are requested to send the
circumference of the waist and the length of the leg, and to observe
that "Salmon, Ody, and Co.," is stamped upon the Leather case—
N.B. Ladies are requested to apply at Mr. Ody's private
Manufactory, 292, Strand, London.

A GIFT!—FOR LADIES ONLY.
MADAME CATTELAINE, now returned from
Paris, will give a lecture on the

best period of life—Fair Skin—luxuriant Tresses—Dying Gurling
and Producing Hair; with twenty other matters that should be
known to Matron, Wife or Mother. No fee required. Send three
stamps to defray adms. expenses, &c., addressed "M. C. 189, Lever-
street, Bath-street, E.C." and I will give you these by post, free.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROY-
ING POWDER, unequalled in destroying Flies, Bugs, Fleas,
Beetles, Rods and every species of insect. AND MARMELO TO
ANIMAL TRIP.
Sold in Packets Is., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post-free for 14, o r
treble size for 3s postage stamps, by THOMAS KEATING Chemist,
79, Strand, W.C. Church Hill, London, E.C.

Take notice each genuine packet bears the above name and
address.

PROFESSOR DE BERNARDINI, Chemist has
now opened his ESTABLISHMENT for the SALE of
genuine raw SASSAPARILLA, direct from the colonies, and other
chemicals at wholesale prices. His attention is directed to
the following:—The PECTORAL PARILLIS of the SPANISH
HEIMTIC, for the cure of coughs, sore throats, chest diseases, &c.,
or concentrated syrup of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood,
Light syrup of Sarsaparilla, for bilious complaints, Trichophytic
Balanitic Injection, for the cure and prevention of dactylitis, Hy-
posphatic Anti-ulcer Solution, for diseases of the skin and open sores,
&c. A tincture of Aloyneth without Alcohol, for loss of appetite and
other ailments of the stomach, Biliousness, Flatulency, Indigestion,
Idial Inflammation. All the above preparations sold at the Pharmacy
No. 21, Tottenham-court-road, Regent-street; and Wholesale at Messrs.
BARCLAY and SOHNS, 95, Farringdon-street, City.

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE
BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS
act upon the liver the same as calomel or blue pill without the

WATERBURY'S **GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.**
Price 1s. 1d., and 7s. 9d. per box.
This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the last twenty years it has rescued thousands from the agonies they would otherwise have considered a romance; but now we speak of a cure for the Gout as a matter of course, and the safety of the remedy and efficacy of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unimpeached testimonials from some of the most celebrated physicians, that public opinion preaches them to be one of the most important discoveries ever made in our age.
These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "THOMAS PIROU, 225 Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

FARDE'S **GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.**
Is especially recommended as one of the effects of the improved state of Medical Science, and the only remedy ever discovered for the joint diseases of the Gout, Rheumatism, &c. &c.
Bottles 1s. 1d., or (three in one) 2s. 9d. Fifty stamps to FARDE, 7, Gower-street, a box sent free.

MOZFAVE'S COPAHINE MEGE essence de gomme

tried in the Paris and London Hospitals, under the care of Messrs. Cullerier, Ricord, Hyoid, Poland, and Legros. Clark (Lancet 6th Nov. 1862), effects a cure in an average of six days, either in recent or chronic diseases—in the latter by post 58 2d at C. JOZEAS's, French Chemist, 49, Haymarket, London.

NERVOUS DEBILITY VERSUS HEALTH.
A single copy of a new medical work, by an eminent medical man, for the self cure of debility, indigestion, blushing, weakness, &c. Free to any address on receipt of a stamp to pay postage.
Address, Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

NERVOUS DEBILITY; ITS CAUSE AND CURE.—A Guide to the Cure of Nervousness, Low Spirits, Loss of Nervous Power, Indigestion, &c. By DR. SMITH. The Book will be sent post-free for two stamps direct from the Author's residence, n. Burton-crescent, London. W.C.

HOLLOWAYS' PILLS.—SATISFACTORY
THE RESULTS.—In all painful affections of the stomach and disordered action of the liver and bowels, a single trial of these Pills

will demonstrate that they possess regulating and renovating powers in a high degree. They speedily restore the appetite, and lessen the unpleasant distension of the abdomen.

PARIE'S LIFE PILLS.—The fame of these pills has been established in every quarter of the globe. The sale is on the increase as a matter of course, for this remedy not only cures the fever, but, by removing pain and disease, makes the patient more agreeable.

May be obtained of any Medicine Vendor, in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and in Family Packets, 11s. each.

BILE AND INDIGESTION, sick headache, flatulency, heartburn, and all bilious and liver affections are speedily removed by the use of **COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS** and **PAIN EXPELLER**. Prepared only by James Cockle, 14, New Ground-street, and to be

Dr. WATSON (of the Lock Hospital) has just published his new
EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.—
 With simple rules and remedies for the "self cure" of debility,
 secret disorders, marriage impediments, and other infirmities,
 which can be privately cured by the sufferer himself, in a short
 time, and at a trifling outlay. Sent on receipt of two stamps by
 Dr. WATSON, F.R.S.B., No. 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square,

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine, **BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS**. Sold by all vendors of Medicine. Price 1s. 1½d and 2s. 9d. per box.

CONSOLATION TO THE AFFLICTED.—Indigestion and liver complaints, nervous debility, fits, defect of sight, &c.

weakened by BARON MCKINLEY'S celebrated Katopodia and the Royal Patent Medicinal Powder, which are acknowledged by thousands to be the greatest discovery ever made. Success is as certain as that water quenches thirst.

Directions how to send your address and one stamp to BARON MCKINLEY, Heartwell, near Ketter, Devon, and they will be sent free, by post, the truly valuable work entitled How to prolong and Enjoy Life, which contains unflinching directions for restoring the most shattered constitution to health and strength; with numerous testimonials.

Sold by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, and all medicine vendors.

TO THE NERVOUS OF BOTH SEXES.—A retired clergyman having been restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is willing to assist others, by sending free on receiving a stamped envelope, properly addressed, a copy of the prescriptions used. Direct The Rev. S Douglas, 13, Holland-street, Brixton, London.

HEALTH and LONG LIFE, free by post for two stamps, from the
 Author's Residence, 6, Mecklenburgh-street, Mecklenburgh-square
 London, W.C.

MRS. MARTIN,
 ACCOUCHEUSE, may be consulted daily. 35s.,
 Dean-street, Oxford-street.

PERFECTLY
 ITS CAUSES AND CURE. Extra Double

1. Number of "HBA" (H) positions for six stamps, from
"HEALTH" Office, 6, Regent-gate, Westminster, London, and all
Newspapers.

PIESSE AND LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS.

Of most exquisite Odour.
LABORATORY OF FLOWERS,
No. 2, NEW BOND-STREET, No. 2.

THREE HUNDRED BIBLE STORIES.

With nearly 300 Bible Pictures, a Pictorial Sunday Book for the Young, handsomely bound, price 4s. 6d., originally published at 12s. Sent post-free from FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant. Every family should have this pretty book.

A GUINEA FAMILY BIBLE for 10s.

JOHN FIELD has now ready a handsome Family Bible, with Notes, References, 30 Engravings, and 10 Maps, bound in antique style, for 10s. published at 21s. A beautiful gift-book only to be had at John Field's Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

BARRINGTON.

HIS EXTRAORDINARY CAREER,
BY
REYNOLDS' MISCELLANY,
ONE PENNY.

Monthly Parts, 3d. Yearly Volumes, 4s. 6d.

HALFPENNY MISCELLANY

A Weekly Journal for all readers. Beautifully Illustrated.
New Tale commences in No. 51.
THE MINE'S LOT; or, THE HAUNTED HOUSE.
ORLANDO THE OUTCAST; or, THE KNIGHT OF THE SILVER CROSS, commences in No. 46.

THE WHITE BOY; or, THE OATH OF VENGEANCE commences in No. 42.

Three Illustrations Every Week.

London: HENRY LEA, 22, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

HALFPENNY WEEKLY NUMBERS ILLUSTRATED.

By EUGENE RUE.

Illustrated by Ansel, &c. with upwards of 40 Engravings.

WANDERING JEW; or, JERUSALEM EXPOSED, EUGENE RUE.

JANE SHORE; or, THE GOLDSMITH'S WIFE, an Historical Romance, by MR. BENNETT.

Illustrated with Steel Engravings.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, with a Steel Engraving in a Wrapper, ONE PENNY.

London: HENRY LEA, 22, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

RE-ISSUE IN PENNY WEEKLY NUMBERS, 16 PAGES.

SCOTTISH CHIEFS.

By Miss JANE PORTER.

Beautifully Illustrated.

A Steel Engraving gratis with No. 1 in a Wrapper.

ALSO,

GIPSY CHIEF; or, THE HAUNTED OAK.

A Tale of Mystery. Each Number containing an Illustration.

CHILD OF MYSTERY; or, THE COTTAGER'S DAUGHTER. A Tale of Fashionable Life.

London: HENRY LEA, 22, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

TO ANGLERS.—The Fishing Rods and Tackle

awarded a Prize Medal at the Exhibition, as "of superior quality," are of the same make only as sold by us.

GOWLAND and Co. 3 and 4, Crooked-lane, London-bridge, E.C.

Price Two Pence each, Fancy Covers.

ART OF SWIMMING FOR BEGINNERS,

with Diagrams.

ART OF ANGLING FOR BEGINNERS,

with every information necessary.

ART OF CHESS PLAYING FOR BEGINNERS,

with Diagrams, by CHARLES STANLEY.

PUNCH'S BOOK OF RIDDLES,

with 70 Illustrations.

Well adapted for Picnic Parties.

London: HENRY LEA, 22, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—MARK YOUR

LINEN.—The best and only method of marking linen is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. Any person can use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 6d.; Set of Movable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 3s.; with directions for use, sent free by post for stamps.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die-maker, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES stamped

in Silver with Arms, Crest, or reversed Cliphers in a few hours. A Card Plate engraved in any style, and 50 best Ivory Cards for 2s. post-free.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

CULLETON'S HERALDIC STUDIO.—For

finding the Armorial Bearings, Pedigree, and Family History of nearly every Name in this Kingdom and America, send Name and County. Plain Sketch of Arms, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours, 6s. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d. post-free, by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C. The Studio and Library open daily.

BOOKPLATES Engraved with Arms, Crest, and

Motto, 15s.; Crest on Seal or Ring, 7s.; Crest Dies for Stamp-press, 6s.—T. CULLETON, Engraver to the Queen, by appointment, April 30, 1892, and Chief Designer to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane.

STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER with Crest,

Initials, or Address by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSING PRESS, price 15s.; best made, 21s. Any person can use them. T. CULLETON, Die-maker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING, Hall-marked, 18-carat,

engraved with any Crest, 42s.; ditto, very massive, for arms, crest, and motto, 75s. The Hall-mark is the only guarantee for pure gold. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

LENSES FOR CONSTRUCTING TELE-

SCOPES.—Complete set, showing Jupiter's moons with instructions for using, post-free, 3s. 6d. Illustrated Catalogue, two stamps. FREDERICK J. COX, 22, Skinner-street, London.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

should send for THOMAS GROVER'S LIST OF PRICES for Musical Instruments. Particularly selected for juveniles and the nursery. 463, Oxford-street, 4 doors east of Museum-street, W.C. Harmonium Notes, Keys, &c.

PICTURE FRAMES FOR THE EXHIBITION PICTURES.

THE COLOURED PICTURES given with the "Illustrated News," neatly framed in gilt, moulding glazed complete for 2s. Handmade Frames for 3s. The Trade and country dealers supplied with Fancy, Novel, and Gilt Moulding, at the lowest prices, at GEORGE REES, 34, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, and 57, Drury-lane. Established 1860.

EXCURSIONISTS may SECURE £100 for

their FAMILIES in case of DEATH or £1 weekly for THEMSELVES if injured by RAILWAY ACCIDENT by taking an INSURANCE TICKET, costing TWOPENCE, of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The only company exclusively privileged to issue insurance tickets against railway accidents at the various railway stations.

N.B.—Take your insurance ticket when you pay your fare. 64, Cornhill, E.C. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY, AT

MOORE AND MOORE'S, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first-class pianos, of rare excellence, possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, which effect a grand, a pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Price, from eighteen guineas. First-class pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

TOLKEIN'S EXHIBITION MODEL PIANO-

FORTE has caused a great sensation in the musical world, there never having been made so beautiful and perfect an instrument at such a very low price. (Buy of the manufacturer).—H. TOLKEIN'S, 27, King William-street, London-bridge. Established thirty years.

MR. BELL SMITH, Artist Photographer, invites

inspection of his Carte de Visite and other Photographic Portraits, at his studio 17, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, opposite the Gallery of Illustration.

A MOST GRATIFYING PRESENT.—T.

CROGER'S Patent Million Harps, 14s. to 30s. each. Illustrations and prices post-free. 463 Oxford-street, W.C.

300 BEST IVORY CARDS with your name

engraved thereon in any style, sent post-free on receipt of 3s. 6d. in postage stamps to W. F. GOOD, Engraver, &c., 4, Bishop-lane, Hull.

CHILD'S PATENT GALVANIC

AND METALLIC HAIR BRUSHES, superior to Bristles, to be had of all Perfumers and Chemists, and at the MANUFACTORY, 21, Providence-row, Finsbury. Price 6s., 4s., and 12s. each.

NEW SILKS EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.

QUALITY AND STYLE IS THE TEST OF CHEAPNESS.

Save your money by writing to AMOTT BROTHERS for patterns of the new Silks for comparison.

GOOD BLACK SILKS

One Guinea full dress.

RICH BLACK GLACE SILKS,

£1 5s. 6d.

NOIRE IMPERIALE, THE NEW SHADE OF BLACK

£1 15s. 6d.

CHECKED AND STRIPED SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY

16s. 9d. full dress

FOULARD AND WASHING SILKS,

£1 5s. 6d.

RICH JASPER BAR and CHECKED SILKS

£1 5s. 6d.

FRENCH SILKS IN FLORAL and OTHER DESIGNS

One Guinea and a Half

SUPERIOR GLACE SILKS IN ANY COLOUR

£1 15s. 6d.

FANCY SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY,

£2 2s.

RICH BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES,

Two Guineas and a Half.

MOIRE ANTIQUES IN ALL THE NEW COLOURS,

£2 2s.

The whole of the above Goods being Genuine and New, Ladies

writing from the country may depend upon having their orders

executed from the catalogue at advertised prices. The goods will

be forwarded carriage free on all parcels exceeding £5. Send for detailed

catalogue and patterns, which will be forwarded free.

AMOTT BROTHERS and Co.,

61 and 62, St. Paul's Churchyard

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—FANCY

DRESSER, at SPENCE and CO'S, 77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Visitors to London are invited to inspect the show-rooms, where a

large and valuable stock is displayed.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—SHAWLS

at SPENCE and CO'S, 77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Visitors to London are invited to inspect the show-rooms, where a

large and valuable stock is displayed.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—MAN-

TLES, at SPENCE and CO'S, 77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Visitors to London are invited to inspect the show-rooms, where a

large and valuable stock is displayed.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—SILKS,

at SPENCE and CO'S, 77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Visitors to London are invited to inspect the show-rooms, where a

large and valuable stock is displayed.

Patterns post-free.

THOMPSON'S PATENT CROWN

COMFORT, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY, and the

latest Parisian Style, are insured by using Thompson's Patent

Crown Corollines, worn by Her Majesty, the Empress Eugenie, and

the Ladies of the principal European Court.

Sold everywhere.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP by Mutual

Consent of WILLIAM BEECH and JAMES BERRALL.

See "Gazette," Tuesday, July 19th, 1893.

Absolute and Final Sale of the Magnificent and Extensive

Stock, amounting to Upwards of Twenty-five Thousand Pounds

worth of Silks, Shawls, Dresses, Irish and Table Linens, Sheetings,

Prints, Calicoes, Flannels, Ribbons, Lace, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols,

and various Fancy Goods, &c., at such greatly Reduced Prices as

must effect an immediate clearance.

Observe the address.

BEECH and BERRALL,

The Bee Hive,

63 and 64, Edgware-road, W.

N.B.—The Sale is now Proceeding, and will continue for a Limited

Period only.

SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d.—Suits

alike in black or colour, 50s., together or separately.

Cost, 12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Trousers, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

Waistcoat, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

Walscoat, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

TOURISTS' TROUSERS, 14s.—Suits alike,

of same material, 42s., together or separately.

Cost, 12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

Trousers, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

Waistcoat, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

Walscoat, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

SYDENHAM COATS, 10s. 6d. for the

light, perfectly made and finished, and graceful in appearance.—

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

SYDENHAM YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S

Suits Complete, 16s. 6d., 24s., and 30s., Plain, or in the Knicker-

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS,

By LANGTON WILLIAMS.

THE SPIRIT OF SPRING.

Sung by Miss. Farepa. Price 2s. 6d.

THE FAIRIES' DREAM.

Sung by Mr. Sany. Price 2s. 6d.

PAULINE.

Sung by Miss Palmer. Price 2s. 6d.

HEART-WORDS.

The Poetry by Miss. Farepa. Price 2s. 6d.

THE TWO LETTERS.

By Miss Stubbs. Price 2s. 6d.

EFFIE SUNSHINE.

6th Edition. Price 2s. 6d.

THE VOICES OF THE PAST.

Sung by Miss Lancelotti. Price 2s. 6d.

And the 15th edition of

IVE ALWAYS A WELCOME FOR THEE.

London:

W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

"MAIZENA."

A FOOD and LUXURY without a Fault. Most

healthful and economical, making in a short time, without

boiling and few or no eggs, Puddings, Custards, Cakes, Blanc

Mange, &c., also invaluable as a diet for children and invalids. Try

it once and be convinced. Mind you get "Maizena." Fuller infor-

mation or packets obtainable at Grocers, Chemists, &c. Wholesale

Agents, TOMLIN, KENDALL, & Co., 33, Eastcheap.

BROWN and POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

Packets 8d., tins 1s.

First made in the United Kingdom and France, and the only

article of the kind available on its own merit.

The substitution of inferior kinds is encouraged by double profit

upon the sale and the issue of announcements intended to deceive

purchasers.

WILCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE.

Simple, Compact, Efficient, Durable and Cheap.

It must soon find a place in every well-regulated family, and thus

"emancipate woman from the drudgery of the needle."

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

1, Ludgate-hill, corner of New Bridge-street.

"EXCELSIOR DOUBLE THREAD."—Sewing

and Embroidering Machines with stands, &c., complete

from £6 6s., the best and simplest in the world. WIGHT and

MANN, 122, Holborn-hill, E.C., and Processes Court, International

Exhibition.

SEWING AND EMBROIDERING

MACHINES.—The best Machines and the only ones that will

do both plain and fancy work. A month's trial, and every Machine

guaranteed. Samples of the work in all the different stitches, with

catalogue, post-free from NEWTON WILSON and CO'S Great

Central Depot, 144, High Holborn.

J. G. GREY, and CO., 97, Cheapside, E.C.

Agents for the best PATENT NOISELESS LOCK STITCH